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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

A FAST TRAIN WRECKED—LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, July 27.—The "Flying Dutchman" fast train, running at full speed between Taunton and Bristol, left the track near Longashton. The engineer and fireman were killed, and it is feared a number of passengers were also killed. The train was wrecked.

GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 27.—The race for the Goodwood cup to-day was won by New Holland, Temple Bar second, and Preakness (the American horse) third. Six horses ran.

The race was magnificently contested, and up to the last quarter it looked as though Preakness would certainly prove a winner. He could not, however, hold the pace, and in the final dash New Holland forged ahead and won by two lengths. Temple Bar, who was a great favorite with betting men, beat Preakness for the second place, almost at the finishing line, by only a head. The excitement among Americans was simply indescribable. Time of the winner, 6:02.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S MOVEMENTS.

BERLIN, July 27.—Bismarck arrived here last night and will go to Varzen in a few days.

The War on the Danube.

A BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY.

SEMLIN, July 27.—A battle is being fought to-day on the Timok river. No details received. The Turks prevented General Tchernayeff from joining General Leschjanin, and defeated the latter. The Servians attribute his defeat to his incapacity.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS AT PODGORITZA.

RAGUSA, July 27.—Intelligence from Sclavonic sources, announces that 15,000 Turks, under Menamet Hamdi Pascha, attacked the Montenegrins on Tuesday, near Podgoritza, and were repulsed and pursued to that place. Both sides lost heavily in killed and wounded.

THREE VICTORIES FOR THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—Official dispatches announce the defeat of the Montenegrins and Servians at Medun, Setanitza and Timok river.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVIAN SERVICE.

SEMLIN, July 27.—Servia has authorized the formation of a legion of foreign volunteers, and Signori Carrazini and Ceret, Aides de-Camp to Garibaldi, are forming an Italian legion. The strength of the Servian army is 115,000 men and 250 guns, including one battery of Krupp guns and 150 bronze pieces. Russian officers and surgeons are arriving at Belgrade daily.

NEUTRALITY OF ROUMANIA—BOSNIAN CATHOLICS AIDING TURKEY.

BERLIN, July 27.—Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania with the importance of maintaining peace. Turkey has demanded from Roumania the observance of strict neutrality, and has complained that munitions of war are transmitted to Servia through Roumanian territory.

The Roman Catholics of Bosnia have subscribed a considerable amount of money for Turkey's war expenses.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER TO JOIN THE TURKS.

LONDON, July 27.—Colonel Valentine Baker, just released from prison, has accepted a commission in the Turkish army, and leaves immediately for his post.

DON'T WANT THE PRINCE UNDER FIRE.

SEMLIN, July 27.—There is a disagreement between General Tchernayeff and Prince Milan's staff. General Tchernayeff advised that Prince Milan's headquarters be transferred to Alexinatz. The staff objected that it would expose Prince Milan to the enemy's fire.

THE PRETENDER MAKING TROUBLE.

PARIS, July 27.—The papers publish special dispatches from Semlin, to the effect that the Servian situation is aggravated by the plots of the adherents of the pretender Karageorgewitch. A proclamation from Karageorgewitch himself is placarded in Belgrade.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF TURKISH REVERSES.

BELGRADE, July 27.—The following is official: The Turks attempted to cross the river Timok at Wrasognatzon Wednesday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 24th General Antitch completely defeated Dervisch Pacha near Dugapoljana. Antitch has been appointed commander of the Ibar army in place of General Zach, who is invalided.

MONTENEGRINS CONCENTRATING AT KRESTAC.

VIENNA, July 27.—The Montenegrins, in consequence of their defeat on the 23d inst., retreated to Korito, and are now concentrating at Krestac, where a fresh engagement is expected.

THE SERVIANS FALL INTO A TRAP—FEARS OF AN ANTI-WAR OUTBREAK IN SERVIA —THE PRETENDER HAS NO INFLUENCE IN THE COUNTRY—GREECE NETURAL FOR THE PRESENT.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Osman Pacha's camp telegraphs: While a fight was going on between Servian battalions and Osman Pacha's forces, the main body of the Servians at Saitschar, thinking that Osman Pacha had withdrawn all his men from camp, crossed the Timok river and attacked him. Osman Pacha opened fire from his batteries, and the Servians hastily recrossed the river with loss.

A dispatch from Belgrade, dated Wednesday, says Prince Milan leaves here for Belgrade on Thursday.

A Vienna dispatch says: Prince Milan proceeds from Belgrade to Carlsbad to Schabatz. His opponents report that he intends to enter Hungary. Officers of the National Guard in several Servian towns have been asked to surrender their arms to the Government. It is believed this measure is caused by fear of a violent outbreak of the anti-war party, though the authorities allege that the arms are required for volunteers.

Karageogewitch's proclamation, which was placarded in several Servian towns on Wednesday night, declares that the deposition of Prince Milan is necessary because of his treachery. Karageorgewitch, offers to save the country.

A Berlin special says the Greek embassy there states positively that Greece intends to maintain the strictest neutrality at present, but admits that events might arise which would require Greece to enter into action.

FORTS OF DAHOMEY BLOCKADED.

LONDON, July 28.—The *News'* Modena special says the blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared on the 1st of July. The British man-of-war Spiteful is stationed at Whydah, and the Circe at Little Popo. The vessels now in the blockaded ports will be allowed thirty days to load and depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomey from the sea. An available force will go in the mail boat to Porto Novo, and thence to the capital.

THE SERVIANS NOT COLLAPSING—CONDITION OF THE SULTAN MUCH WORSE—CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 28.—All the special correspondents confirm the reports of the repulse of 5,000 Turks who attempted to cross the Timok at Wroshognatz.

The *News'* correspondent at Belgrade denies that the Servians are collapsing. There has been no engagement sufficiently great to affect the power of either combatant to prolong the contest.

A Vienna dispatch says it is reported that the Sultan has been much worse during the last two days. The Ministers have much difficulty to restrain the ulemas from indiscreet demonstrations. It is even asserted that his abdication is possible in a few days.

The Czar will send one of his own physicians to attend the wounded at Belgrade. Many Odessa ladies have started for Servia to superintend the hospitals.

FAILURE OF THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN AND ITS CAUSES—THE ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says: The Turks left four hundred dead on the field at the battle near Podgoritza on Tuesday.

The *Times'* Ragusa dispatch says the Prince or Montenegro's campaign is regarded as a failure. The retreat of the Montenegrin army was because of an utter lack of efficient organization, discontent of the troops, and their distrust of their commander. The most experienced chiefs having been sent on a detatched expedition, the command of the main army was left to young and untried men. The battle on the 23d having denaonstrated the incapacity of the commanders, and as the Turks were threatening the southern frontier of Montenegro, it was decided to retreat on the base of supplies. The army will probably be reorganized into separate corps. Every branch of service appears to have utterly broken down. Only three Montenegrin battalions were engaged at Bogana, and they were obliged to retreat because of the lack of ammunition. The total loss of the Montenegrins during the campaign has been under three hundred killed and wounded. The troops are very indignant at the fiasco.

The *Times'* special says: All accounts show that great antagonism has broken out between the native and foreign elements in the Servian army. This has been brought to a crisis by the Prince's giving the direction of affairs to General Tchernayeff. The native party, which is headed by the Minister of War, desires to remove the Prince to Belgrade or Schabatz out of reach of Tchernayeff's influence.

Turkey

TURKEY DABBLES IN SOFT MONEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—It is stated that the Government has decided to issue paper currency to the amount of £3,000,000.

France.

POSITION OF PRESIDENT M'MAHON.

PARIS, July 27.—It is stated that President MacMahon, at a Cabinet council, repudiated the scheme which had been attributed to him of forming a ministry from the minority. He adheres throughly to the constitutional position heretofore taken by him.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1876.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. BAYARD said, "I am sure the Senate and country will be deeply affected by the announcement of the melancholy event of yesterday—the death of our late friend and brother, Allen T. Caperton, Senator from West Virginia. I move, as a mark of respect so justly due to the memory of this excellent and honorable man, that the Senate stand adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock."

Mr. STEVENSON said while he concurred in what had been said by the Senator from Delaware, he moved that a committee of four Senators be appointed to accompany the remains of deceased to his late residence in West Virginia. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Davis, Cooper, Booth and Hitchcock as such committee.

The motion of Mr. Bayard was then agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument. Passed with amendments, one of which increased the amount to $200,000.

A message from the Senate, announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented, whereupon, on motion of Mr. WILSON, the usual resolutions were adopted. Messrs. Wilson, Luttrell, Banks, Douglass, Hardenburg, Kasson and Faulkner were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia, and the House adjourned.

THE TURF.

Interesting Trials of Speed at Saratoga and Cleveland Yesterday.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The second day of the Saratoga Racing Association's first meeting was marked by fair weather, a dashing assemblage of spectators, and fast track. The first race was the Alabama stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and an eighth. There were only four starters, Belmont's Patience, McDaniel's Sister of Mercy, Harney's Athien and P. Lorillard's Merciless. Patience grew so big a favorite that the other starters had to be sold against her. At the start Merciless took the lead, Patience close up, and at the home stretch Patience was on even terms but Merciless drew away and won. Time, 2:00¾. Patience was second and Athien third.

The second race was a three quarters mile dash. Rhodamanthus, Yorkshire Lass, Inspiration, Mattie A. and Orion started. Mattie A. won, the Yorkshire Lass second and Rhdoamanthus third. Time, 1:18.

The third race was one mile and five furlongs. Invoice, St. Martin and Big Sandy started, and in that order they came in. Time, 2:57¼.

In the fourth race, a steeple chase, four horses started. Trouble, Doubtful, Katie P. and Osage. Osage won, Trouble second and Doubtful third. Trouble and Doubtful went wrong, and had to go back.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—To-day was the third and best day of the races so far, and is conceded to be the most successful of any ever held on this track. The weather was all that could be desired, and fully 15,000 people were assembled.

The first race called was the 2:32 class, eleven entries and nine starters, Romeo and S. W. Mc. drawn. The horses got the following positions: Judge Fuller, Judge R. second, John B. third, Allen fourth, Frank fifth, Proctor sixth, Postell seventh, Albemarle eighth, Enfield ninth. The horses got off on the sixth score. The Judge broke under the wire, Albemarle taking the lead, Hattie R. three lengths back, John B. at the distance stand, and others coming out, Judge breaking badly. There was no change till the half, when John. B. came to the second place, Hattie R. third, Proctor fourth. These positions were held to the finish, Albemarle winning the heat by two lengths, John B. second, Hattie third, Proctor fourth, Judge distanced. Time, 37, 1:12½, 1:47¾, 2:22.

Second heat—The word was given on the third score, Proctor breaking at the turn, Albemarle taking the lead, John B. second, Enfield third and Frank fourth. At the three-quarter pole Proctor came up to fourth, Frank to third, Enfield going back. This was unchanged to the finish, Albemarle winning the heat, beating John B by a length. Time, 34½, 1:07¼, 1:41½, 2:15½.

Third heat—A start was made on the sixth trial, Albermarle going to the lead at once and maintaing it to the end. Hattie R, Proctor and Frank close together in the order named. Albermarle winning the heat and race by four lengths, Hattie R second, Proctor third, Frank fourth. Time, 33, 1:13½, 1:50, 2:26. John B. took second money, Hattie R. third and Proctor fourth.

The next was the free-for-all. As the horses in this race made their appearance on the track they were greeted with applause. The Maid was the favorite in the pools at two to one against the field.

First heat—The word given on the third score, Fullerton at the pole, Maid second, Lucille third, Bodine fourth, Smuggler outside. Fullerton broke badly after leaving the score, the Maid taking the lead, Bodine two lengths behind, Smuggler a close third, Lucille five lengths behind, Fullerton fifteen lengths back. At the half mile Smuggler trotted very fast and went to second place. On the third turn the Maid broke and Smuggler came up, trotting down the home stretch close up to the leader, the Maid winning the heat by a length; Smuggler second, Bodine third, Lucille fourth. In this heat Smuggler cast a shoe at the three-quarter turn. Time 34½, 1:07½, 1:41½, 2:15½.

Second heat—The horses got off after one score, the Maid taking the lead at once. At the first turn Smuggler broke badly, failing back a full distance, Lucille taking second place, Bodine third, Fullerton fourth, the two-quarter pole Bodine tapped Lucille, but went off his feet and was passed by Fullerton, the Maid taking the heat easily by three lengths; Lucille, Fullerton and Bodine close together in the order named. Smuggler ten lengths back. Time, 37½, 1:13½, 1:50, 2:25¼.

Third heat—The word was given on the second attempt. The Maid went to the lead at once, Fullerton two lengths back, Lucille at his wheel, Smuggler trailing close up, Bodine in the rear. At the half mile Lucille passed Fullerton, taking the second place. At the three-quarter pole Smuggler showed wonderful speed, passing Fullerton and Lucille, coming up to the Maid as they struck the home stretch, and winning the heat by a half length amid tremendous applause; Lucille third, Fullerton fourth. Time, 34½, 1:10½, 1:42, 2:16½.

Fourth heat—The horses went off on the second score, Smuggler a length behind when the word was given. The Maid took the lead, Lucille, Smuggler and Fullerton close up, Bodine ten lengths back. At the half mile Lucille lapped the Maid, Smuggler half a length behind and a length ahead of Fullerton. Coming down the home-stretch Smuggler got in behind Lucille and the Maid so that he had room to lay to the center of the track to get by. This he did, coming very fast a nose ahead of the Maid, Lucille a close third. This performance of Smuggler called forth repeated cheers from the immense crowd, with whom he was the favorite.

Fifth heat—On the second and fourth score Smuggler lost a shoe, and had to go to the stable to get shod. This encouraged Goldsmith Maid's friends, who trusted to the rest giving the Maid a better chance, and she sold about even against the field. On the sixth trial the word was given, Smuggler taking the lead. At the turn Fullerton shot ahead, taking the pole, Smuggler three lengths back, the Maid close to him, Bodine and Lucelle together a length behind the Maid. At the half-mile Smuggler went to the lead, the Maid making an effort for first place, passing Fullerton, but breaking before reaching Smuggler, who won the heat and race by a length; Lucille passing Fullerton on the home stretch and coming in a good third. Time 34½, 1:08½, 1:43½, 2:17½. Goldsmith Maid took second money, Lucille Goldduat third and Judge Fullerton fourth. This race was the most exciting ever seen on this track. the time excelling ever seen on this track.

Following is the programme for to-morrows races: 2:26 class, seven entries—Henry Wagner, Bateman, Abe Lincoln, Jack Mozomanie, Frank, Jeremiah, Jack Good.

2:20 class, three entries, Susie being drawn —General Garfield, May Queen, Rarus. Running two mile dash, five entries, Bell Bruce drawn—War Jig, Waddell, Vicksburg, Millionaire, Nettie B.

Judge Cox, of the Hamilton county, O., Common Pleas, yesterday issued a preliminary injunction restraining the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company from interfering with the rights of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Belknap Impeachment Case.

No Vote to be Taken Until Monday.

Some Startling Sensation Stories.

Serious Charges Against Bluford Wilson

Alleged Attempt to Carry Off Important Public Documents.

The President's "Let No Guilty Man Escape" Among Them.

Major Wilson Reticent as to the Matter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1876.

No Vote on Impeachment Until Monday.

In consequence of the absence of the Senators in charge of the body of Senator Caperton, and who are not expected to return before Monday, it is understood that no vote will be taken in the Belknap case before that date.

Sensational Stories

of a most startling character have been put into circulation to-night, concerning an alleged attempt of Bluford Wilson to carry off from the Solicitor's office in the Treasury valuable and important public documents. Mr. Wilson declines to make any statement on the subject to-night, as he says he will wait to see what charges are to be made against him. From inquiries in other quarters, the facts seem to be about as follows: Several boxes of paper were packed in the Solicitor's office, understood to be the private property of Mr. Wilson. It is said that the packing was done, not by Mr. Wilson, but by two of the clerks in the office. To-day an order came from the White House, said to be by direction of the President, forbidding the removal of the boxes until after examination. The boxes were then opened, and among the papers discovered in them was the original document with the President's endorsement, "Let no guilty man escape." The clerks declare that they had no idea this document had been put in. There is considerable excitement over the matter, and some of the friends of the President charge sinister motives, which the friends of Mr. Wilson deny. It should be said that Major Wilson some days since voluntarily offered to have the boxes opened, and in conversation with the President on Monday last made the same offer; at least, so it is stated by his intimate friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1876.

MINTS TO WORK ON SUBSIDIARY COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped the coinage of trade dollars at Philadelphia and Carson City mints and orders the San Francisco mint to coin only sufficient to meet the actual export wants. The mints will be run to their full capacity on subsidiary coin and the necessary gold coinage.

PICKET GUARD FOR HAMBURG.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to the commanding officer of Columbia, South Carolina, ordering the commanding officer of United States troops at Aiken to detail an officer and picket guard of twelve men for duty at Hamburg.

ARTILLERY IN THE WEST.

Eight companies of artillery have been sent to the Department of Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel P. Dudley, of the Ninth Cavalry, and Colonel Otes of the Seventh Cavalry, have been ordered to join their regiments.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill held a meeting to-day, and successively voted down a number of propositions suggested as a basis of compromise.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, there arrived in the United States 22,572 Chinese immigrants, of whom only 259 were females. During the corresponding period of 1875 the total immigration to the United States from China was 16,437, of whom eighty-two were females.

STEAMBOAT BILL AGREED UPON.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held a meeting this morning and took up and agreed upon the Steamboat bill, and directed Senator Boutwell to report it to the Senate. The Senate committee has entirely remodeled the bill, and as agreed upon to-day it leaves the law substantially as it now exists.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill held a meeting this afternoon, but after a long discussion adjourned without coming to an agreement.

ANY YET NO VOTE.

The Committee on Banking and Currency again failed to vote on the currency question to-day, Mr. Cox being absent on account of illness.

BLUFORD WILSON'S TESTIMONY AS TO WHISKY TRIALS.

Bluford Wilson, late Solicitor of the Treasury, appeared to-day before the House Committee on Whisky Trials in St. Louis, and gave in detail his knowledge in regard to the late whisky prosecutions in the West, and particularly in regard to the connection of General Babcock with them. He related with great minuteness various conversations which he had with General Horace Porter, Mr. Bristow, Attorney General Pierrepont, and finally with President Grant, on the subject. It seems that agreeing amendments to the West Point Academy bill have arrived at an agreement. The House recedes from amendments involving $35,000, and the Senate recede from amendments involving $15,000. The committee remit to the board provided for in the Army bill the question of the pay of professors; in the meantime they will receive the pay provided by previous law.

There is a prospect of an early compromise on the Indian Appropriation bill. If the Senate shall refuse to take up for consideration the House bill solely proposing the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, the House will recede from that part of the Indian Appropriation bill, providing for such transfer. This obstacle removed, other questions will be of easy adjustment, but will require $200,000 to be added to the appropriations.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, July 27.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning and effected a temporary organization by electing James C. Allen temporary President. After the appointment of the usual committees and reports of the names of the electors and members of the State Central Committee, the convention adjourned until one o'clock.

In the afternoon J. C. Allen was made permanent President, with secretaries from each district. Electors at large were chosen as follows: W. J. Allen, Jackson county; W. F. Coolbaugh, of Cook; from Central Committee at large, C. H. McCormick, of Cook; W. K. Murphy, of Perry; B. W. Burgeon, of Morgan; A. P. Goddard, of Stephenson; C. D. Hayes, of Bond; J. B. Mann, of Vermillion. Resolutions denouncing convict labor were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. S. S. Marshall reported resolutions indorsing the St. Louis platform, and declaring that in the presentation of the names of those eminent gentlemen, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, for the suffrages of the American people, a new and better era is opened up, and an opportunity offered of restoring prosperity once more to the oppressed business interests of the land, and redeeming the country from the disgrace of robberies and frauds that have been practiced to disgrace and humble us in the estimation of civilized nations; that this convention adopt the St. Louis platform as its own, and pledge its most active support for the nominees of the St. Louis and Springfield Conventions.

By consent P. Corning Judd read a minority report asking the Legislature to devise means to protect workmen against convict labor, and asked that it be made a part of the platform, which was done, and the platform was adopted.

The following were nominated: For Governor, Lewis Stewart, of Kendall county; John P. Farnsworth, of Kane; A. A. Glenn, of Brown; William Hanna, of Morgan. On informal ballot Stewart received a majority, and he was, on motion, unanimously nominated. A. A. Glenn was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first ballot. The other nominations are as follows: S. Y. Thornton, Secretary of State; John Hise, State Auditor; George Gundlach, Treasurer; Lynch, Attorney General. The convention adjourned.

The Twelfth district Democratic Convention held to-day nominated William Springer for re-election to Congress.

Iowa.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

OSKALOOSA, July 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention here to-day nominated E. S. Sampson for re-election to Congress.

West Virginia.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WHEELING, July 27.—The Republican State Convention met to-day at Parkersburg, and was called to order at 11:30. Committees were appointed, and the body adjourned for dinner.

Special to the *Register* and *Intelligencer* state that at the reassembling of the State Convention to-day, A. W. Campbell, of Ohio county, was elected President, with Vice Presidents from each Congressional district; G. W. Atkinson, of Kanawha county, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions presented majority and minority reports, the former embodying the following platform: Arraignment of the Democracy for non-conformity with the pledges of six years ago to economize and reform, on the contrary increasing taxes and expenditures, multiplying the number of officials, raising salaries, imposing an unwise Constitution upon the people inimical to their interests; the vagueness and uncertainty of its language, which has been a constant source of conflict between the Legislature and Executive and Judicial Departments; changing the road laws, making it oppressive in its unjust discriminations; in re-establishing the old county court system; in its unnecessary increase of large and expensive a penitentiary, that it might be filled with Federal convicts to cheapen the labor of our mechanics; in tampering with the school laws; in providing a homstead exemption law that permits the landlord to strip the tenant of his furniture and clothing; in covering up the frauds of its public officials; in having, by excessive taxation, driven many citizens to other States; in destroying local self-government and concentrating power in the hands of cliques at court houses; in so arranging the disbursement of county funds as to create a class of money changers, shoulder-hippers and shylocks; appropriating moneys for bogus railroads, "boom" companies, &c., with unusual privileges for the excessive benefit of bankrupt corporations, &c.; demanding such amendments to the present Constitution as will relieve it from odium, incongruities and absurdities; opposing the resolutions of the last Legislature pledging a reduction of State taxation; demanding the abolition of the county court system, the restoration of township and local self-government, and the exclusion of everything sectarian or partisan from the public schools, the selection of men for public positions capable, honest and sober, the prompt and vigorous punishment of public malfeasance, fraud or misconduct; demanding a just homestead law; indorsing the principles of the National Republican Convention; pledging unqualified support to its nominees; calling them the friends of honest labor, and not the manipulators of political intrigues, the real reformers and not pretenders—statesmen, not politicians, and finally calling upon all men of all parties to unite with them in relieving the people of this State from existing evils and the establishment of good government. The minority report, in favor of submitting the capital question to the people, was signed by a large number, and finally modified and adopted with the majority report.

The convention was ably addressed by Colonel Grosvenor, of Athens, Ohio; Ballard, Flick, Freer, Boreman and others, of this State. A State Central Committee was appointed. The meeting was very large, enthusiastic and harmonious. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, General Nathan Goff, by acclammation: Superintendent of Public Schools, T. H. Gregory; Auditor, C. M. Shinn; Treasurer, Moses Frankensberger, of Kanawha county; Attorney General, John A. Hutchinson; for Judges of the Court of Appeals, Flick and Berkshire each received twelve votes, Judge Brown four years, Presidential electors at large, W. H. Lamon and Cheesahead Smith. The convention adjourned at one o'clock A. M.

Indiana.

THE DEMOCRACY PATCHING UP THEIR STATE TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—Conventions were held to-day in the Supreme Court Judicial districts, to fill vacancies in the Democratic State ticket for judges of the Supreme Court. In the Second district, Judge Hawk, of Floyd county, was nominated, *vice* Downey, declined; in the the city district, Judge Williams, of Marion county, was nominated, *vice* Pettit, withdrawn.

Louisiana.

THIRD DAY OF THE WHITE LINE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, July 27.—The following nominations have been made by the Democratic Convention: Delegates for Congress, First district, R. L. Gibson; Second, S. John Ellis; Third, J. H. Acklin; Fourth, J. B. Elam; Sixth, E. W. Robertson.

The convention met at ten this morning and nominated H. N. Ogden for Attorney General on the first ballot.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge nominated the following State tickets: Governor, Francis T. Nicholls, of Assumption; Lieutenant Governor, Louis A. Wiltz, of New Orleans; Attorney General, H. N. Ogden, of New Orleans; Secretary of State, William A. Strong, of Winn; Auditor, Allen Jumel, of Iberville; Superintendent of Education, C. Delhomme, of New Orleans; Presidential electors, State at large, Governor S. John McEnery and Robert C. Wickliffe; alternates, B. F. Jonas and Judge T. C. Manning. At 2 P. M. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Kentucky.

PROHIBITION STATE CONVENTION—DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The first State Convention of the Prohibitionists was held at Library Hall to-day, to organize the party for the canvass for the Presidency of the United States. Green Clay Smith, Prohibition candidate, was present and made a speech. A State Central Committee and electors were appointed, and the platform of the party read and adopted.

At Legrange to-day, the Democracy of Oldham and adjoining counties participated in a meeting for the purpose of approving the nomination and recommending to the people of the United States the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The occasion was observed as a holiday, and the entire population is said to have taken part. The speakers were Hons. Isaac Caldwell, Albert Willis, Henry Watterson, Cerro Gordo Williams and others.

Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27.—The Republican State Convention called by those who oppose the action of the April convention in refusing to nominate a State ticket, met at twelve o'clock to-day. General A. W. Bishop called the convention to order, and was made Temporary Chairman. After the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization, a recess was taken till two o'clock.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported twenty-four counties represented. Ex-United States Senator B. F. Rice was made Permanent President. After the appointment of a committee to confer with the Republican State Central Committee to see if the differences existing between the party in this State could not be adjusted, together with a Committee on Resolutions, and a committee to select a State Central Committee, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock.

Kansas.

INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE TICKET—VERY SOFT.

TOPEKA, July 27.—The Independent Reform State Convention met here today, and adopted resolutions indorsing Peter Cooper for President and the reformed Indianapolis platform. The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, M. C. Hudson; Lieutenant Governor, Judge J. O. Beal; Secretary of State, W. M. Allison; Auditor of State, H. F. Sheldon; State Treasurer, Amos McLouth; Attorney General, J. D. Brumbony; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. Bartlett; Associated Judge, Wilson Shannon; Presidential electors, J. M. Sembecker, S. A. Riggs, S. J. Crawford, John Ritchie. The convention was largely attended, earnest and enthusiastic.

State.

D. H. B. Drower, editor of the Danville *Record*, has been invited by a number of citizens of Montour county to become an independent candidate for Assembly.

Whoop! Big Injun! Ex-Speaker Patterson, the burly figurehead of the Democratic House last winter, is making speeches on "reform" in Pittsburgh. If the gentleman knows as much about "reform" as he did about parliamentary rules he will be a shining light on the stump during the campaign.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Republicans of Montgomery county met in convention on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: For Senator, S. Powell Childs; for Assembly, A. M. Meminer, Henry D. Kulp, Evan M. Woodman, John W. Eckman and M. H. Brendlenger. Resolutions were presented indorsing the national ticket and the platform formed at Cincinnati, approving of the administration of Governor Hartranft, the course of Hon. Alan Wood, Representative in Congress, and pledging a hearty support to the ticket put in nomination.

The Republicans of Montgomery county held their nominating convention at Norristown on Monday. Senator Yeakel, of Whitemarsh, presided, and Dr. W. T. Robinson and Samuel S. Comly were Secretaries. The nomination for State Senator was made on the first ballot—fifty-eight votes being given for Merritt M. Missimer, of Norristown, and ninety-eight for S. Powell Childs, of Plymouth. Henry D. Kulp, of Perkiomen; John W. Eckman, of Upper Merion; Evan M. Woodward, of Moreland; Milton H. Brendlinger, of Douglass, and M. B. Missimer, of Norristown, were nominated for Assembly on the first ballot. B. F. Tyson, of Worcester, was nominated for Director, and Clifford S. Preston, of Whitpain, for Jury Commissioner.

The Congressional conferees for the Twenty-fifth district (Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Indiana and Jefferson counties) met at Parker City on the 26th, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Captain H. McCrea, of Clarion, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Each of the five counties comprising this Congressional district, at their recent primary elections unanimously presented General Harry White, of Indiana county, as their choice to represent them in Congress for this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this conference, composed of all the conferees from all the counties of the district, unanimously nominate General Harry White as the Republican candidate for Congress.

And further, that we commend him to the support of all Republicans and all men of the district; and that we point with pride to his patriotism as a soldier in the field during the supreme crisis, and his interest and ability in the legislative councils of the States are sure guarantees that in his election the people will have a true and tried advocate in the National Congress.

A committee waited upon General White and informed him of the action of the conference, and appeared and made a few appropriate remarks.

General.

In the German phraseology Hendricks is known as a "mucker."

The German-American Hayes and Wheeler Club in San Francisco is large and enthusiastic.

The Kansas Greenbackers are talking of running Dr. J. P. Root for Governor. Dr. Root should be a Radical.

The Fort Scott (Kan.) *Pioneer* has dropped Tilden, and now warmly advocates Mr. Peter Cooper. Other Kansas papers are following its example.

The Columbus *Journal* says "the United States don't want any more whey-blooded old bachelors for President. They had one, and the result was civil war."

In the Hamburg massacre the Democrats achieved their first victory. There are indications that the Red river parishes of Louisiana will be heard from next.

The Tildenites in Alabama, ex-rebels and all, are very much disturbed by the harmonious reunion of the Republicans in that State. It means defeat to them.

A brief call has been issued for a Greenback State Convention in Kentucky, to nominate an electoral ticket. The time and place have not yet been designated.

The inflationists claim that Peter Cooper will carry Kansas and Indiana in October. Six Democratic newspapers in the former and fourteen in the latter support him.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, a Democratic paper, says that it is evident that the Republicans of Mississippi intend to bring out their strongest men for Congress in the coming canvass.

An average Democrat may not be as black as he is painted, but at the same time if he expresses a wish to leave the country you don't feel like throwing any obstacle in his way.

The Rev. Glendenning, who was thurst out of the Presbyterian Church for the seduction of a member of his congregation, has started a church on his own account in the interior of Illinois. We presume he calls it Reformed Presbyterian.

A well informed correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Rockport, Ind., says that most of the Democrats in that section refuse to support Tilden, and that all the Liberals and Independents are pledged to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

The candidate and the Democratic donkey: Sammy Jones T——n—"Now then, Jack, look up and straighten up! You are coming into good society. Keep your hands out of the way; modulate your voice, and, for heaven's sake, don't show your ears."

The situation of the Democratic party *in re* Thomas A. Hendricks is like that of the Florida alligator with a sore throat that interrupted a baptismal party of colored folks by grabbing one of the candidates, and found to its great disgust that it could not by any means swallow him.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "The tranquility of Georgia is a proof that Democratic rule is compatible with or insures absolute quiet and peace." If so, perhaps because Georgia Democrats content themselves with going over into South Carolina for their little diversions when they want to kill a negro or two.

The only expression of regret that we have been able to find in Democratic journals for the Hamburg massacre is that the affair will injure the party politically. Not one word of condemnation for the brutal assassins, and not one line urging the punishment of the same do we find in any Bourbon sheet.—*National Republican.*

William, dear William, come home to me now,
Your Sammy is feeling forlorn,
He misses your hand and he misses your voice,
Which he knows would be raised for reform.
The "barrel" is empty, the cannon ahead,
And still they are crying for more.
Oh! William, my love, if you only were here
To shove a check under my door!
Come home, come home!
Dear William, my William,
Come home!
—*Inter-Ocean.*

Judge Critcher, of Westmoreland county, Virginia, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress against Hon. B. B. Douglas. As an old line Whig he is dissatisfied with the Democratic platform, and believes there are now too many Democrats in office, an opinion in which he has the support of patriots all over the land.

The only Democrats in Ohio who are disposed to "bolt" the nomination of Tilden are the Democrats who have made the doctrine of currency reform their religion. These men are the friends of the *Enquirer*. If we can't persuade them to vote for Tilden and reform, we are certain that nobody can force them to it. Please remember this.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Democrats have no thought of letting Tilden carry out any such ideas of civil service reform as Hayes announces. Hear the *World:* "But who can fairly and decently ask that those poor clerks and Custom House employees be protected against Tilden when he enters into the White House if they, during the canvass, are offensively officious in their denunciation of him and their advocacy of Hayes?"

A dispatch from

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

THE report of the assessors of the city of Boston show a shrinkage in values of real estate of between fifty and sixty millions, and of personal property more than half that amount.

THE Connecticut Democrats are troubled over a refusal of Governor INGERSOLL to accept a renomination from the party. There is a reasonable hope that Connecticut may be redeemed in November from the political sway of Senators EATON and BARNUM.

THE Boston women who at the eleventh hour purchased the shell of the historic "Old South" Church, intend to take it down and remove it to a site on the Back Bay, right in the shadow of the Old South Society's new $700,000 church. There is a bit of sweet, womanly revenge in this sort of thing.

THE West Chester *Republican* predicts that Chester county will give HAYES and WHEELER from 3,200 to 3,500 majority. That will do. It also says that of fifty Liberal Republicans of that town, who voted for GREELEY in 1872, there is but one who will not vote for HAYES, and his vote is doubtful.

THE Fall River mills have resumed operations, and there will be no further stoppage. Some of the mills have during the past few days contracted in full or in part for their production until next October; others are already working under such contracts, and to fill these contracts will require, therefore, full running time until that date.

A BREMEN paper insists upon it that a live potato bug was captured at that port, lately, having worked its way over to Europe in some empty corn sacks. The police got possession of it and placed it for exhibition under a closed glass. What one potato bug can do, the rest can, and the voyage having been made in safety by this enterprising traveler, others will undoubtedly follow.

THE following official statement of the expenditures of the Goverament from 1869 to 1875 inclusive, shows the utter falsity of the Democratic charge that the Administration is plunging deeper and deeper into extravagance each successive year: In 1869, $190,496,354 95; in 1870, $164,421,507 15; in 1871, $157,583,827 58; in 1872, $176,201,856 19; in 1873, $180,488,636 90; in 1874, $191,118,985, and in 1875, $171,529,848 27.

MR. TARBOX, a Democratic member of Congress from Massachusetts, made a speech at the TILDEN ratification meeting in New York in which he said that if any body brought from the courts the sworn testimony of TILDEN'S embezzlement of railway funds, TWEED'S original check with TILDEN'S indorsement, a copy of the pardon of INGERSOLL, the only ring thief ever punished in the State, all good Democrats must stop up their ears and refuse to listen. And that is just what every reform Democrat is sure to do.

AN OBSERVANT friend who has just returned from an extensive tour through the West, gives it as his opinion that even if this year's corn crop should prove a failure—which is as far from the probabilities of the case as any assumption can be—there would still be old corn enough in the West to carry the trade and consumption of the whole country over to another year. Besides, the growing crop is likely to be the largest ever harvested. In addition to the large stock now in elevators at Chicago, Milwaukee and other grain centers, he says there is an immense quantity of old corn still in the hands of farmers, who will be compelled to get rid of it before next October, in order to make room for the new crop. But if prices should go much lower in the meantime they will be likely to consume a large portion of it on the spot by converting it into pork, as they have a large stock of hogs, which are selling at relatively high prices.

ACCOUNTS from nearly all points on the seacoast of England are to the affect that the shipbuilding industry of that country is even more depressed than with us, where wooden ships of moderate tonnage are now in fair demand, and show a better margin for the builder than for many years past. But the European market, which during our civil war readily absorbed every kind of craft that could be made available for the ocean carrying trade, is now over-stocked. The decline in freights and ship property has been such that no orders can be got by English shipwrights, who are still further embarrassed by the enhanced cost of iron and coal. The ship yards on the Mersey are mostly idle, and on the river Weare alone ten thousand workmen are out of employment. The cost of shipbuilding in this country has been reduced in a much greater proportion of late years than on the other side of the Atlantic, and whenever a legitimate demand for more sailing tonnage shall spring up, orders will be quite as likely to come here as to go to the deserted shipyards of England and Scotland.

A BILL is about to be reported to Congress from the Committee on Commerce, imposing a tax of two dollars per head on every immigrant passenger landing at any port in the United States. The proceeds of this tax are to be paid into the Federal Treasury as a separate fund, to be used for the reimbursement of such States as may have incurred expenses for the support of alien paupers, and also for the return home of such immigrants as may have been convicted of crimes in their own country or are likely to become a public charge in this. The details of the bill are very severe upon masters and owners of emigrant ships. If this legislation shall be consummated, it will, of course, take the business of guarding against foreign pauperism out of the hands of the several States, and supersede the laws which have existed in some of them under which a level headed money has been made. These State laws have lately been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The regulation of the foreign commerce of the country is one of the express prerogatives of Congress, and it follows as a logical sequence that no individual State has the right to obstruct it by laws which are only local in their operation, or to tax it for revenue purposes.

THE unique experiment of the judicial system lately adopted by the Khedive of Egypt, seems likely to result in failure, owing to the refusal of the Government to submit itself to the operation of the tribunals. Theoretically the system places every resident of Egypt of whatever nationality on a uniform footing of legal rights and privileges, thus doing away with the complicated judicial functions of the various consulates and at the same time securing to the natives the benefits of a systematic and enlightened administration of justice. The practical working force of the new judiciary system consists of mixed courts, the judges and various officers of which are appointed by the several governments which have subjects living in Egypt. These judges, in connection with representatives of the Egyptian Government, unite to form a system of Egyptian-European tribunals, to which all are equally subject. The threatened failure of the system is greatly to be regretted. The glaring sin of all Oriental governments is injustice. Oppression and cruelty have reigned for centuries; bribery has been the rule and not the exception. A thorough and impartial administration of justice in Egypt would do much to elevate and inspire with hope and ambition the dejected and crushed populace of its Eastern neighbors and co-religionists.

SOME three years ago a great noise was made when daylight was let into the big bore under the Hoosac mountain. Last Monday the first passenger train passed through the tunnel, but the papers noticed the event in only a few lines. The passage through the bore was made in eighteen minutes; distance four miles. But the opening of the "Tunnel route" is an important event in the history of Massachusetts, inasmuch as it is the accomplishment of a great engineering feat as well as a triumph over its old rival, the Boston and Albany Railroad. For twenty-eight years have the friends of the enterprise stood by each other through thick and thin, against the capital of greedy monopolists and the indifference of old fogy legislators. The passage of the first passenger train "from the Hub to the Hudson," over a road as thoroughly built as any in the country, demonstrates the practicability of a second great trunk line from Boston to the West. The freight business of the "Tunnel route" promises to be heavy. The freight combination now includes eighteen railroads, reaching from MAINE to the Mississippi, loading and moving 6,000 cars, of which the New York Central furnishes 1,450, and the others from 500 to 100 each. Other roads can come into the combination by contributing their quota of cars. Up to date the Hoosac tunnel and its Western connections, to the State line, have cost about $15,000,000, and it remains to be seen how much of this immense sum the State will get back.

EFFECT OF RAILROAD CHARGES UPON THE VALUE OF LANDS.

An Eastern gentleman has a theory that henceforward the farming lands of Pennsylvania, and particularly those of the eastern part of the State, will decline in value. He bases this upon two facts: first, that lands at their present value will not pay a fair rate of interest upon the investment; and, second, that the lands of the great West, owing to the greater facilities now existing for transportation, are now brought into direct competition with lands nearer the Eastern markets. Heretofore the cost of transportation has been so great that the Eastern farmer has had a direct advantage over the Western; but the competition of the railroads has practically abolished this advantage.

The gentleman alluded to cites as a reason for this conclusion that wheat is now carried from Chicago to Philadelphia for eighteen cents a bushel; while the cost of delivering a Lebanon county bushel of wheat at the same destination is seventeen cents. Lebanon is only eighty miles from Philadelphia, and Chicago is over 800 miles; yet the cost of delivery is nearly the same in both cases.

But it is to be borne in mind that the eighteen cents charged from Chicago is merely the railroad charge, while the seventeen cents covers the entire cost from the barn in Lebanon county to the elevator in Philadelphia. The Western farmer has to pay, in addition, the cost of transportation from his barn to the railroad; the railroad charge from the place of shipment to Chicago, and the cost of handling at Chicago. These local expenses will probably bring the cost up to twenty-five or thirty cents a bushel to Philadelphia.

If eighteen cents were the *permanent* rate from Chicago, the Western farmer would certainly have a great advantage over his Eastern competitors; but as it is not, and is not likely to be, it is not warrantable to base a conclusion upon it, so far as it may be taken into account in determining the value of Eastern lands. The present low rate of freights from the West is an exception to the general rate. The railroad managers seem all to have eaten of the insane root, and are cutting each other's throats by carrying freights at a rate far below the actual cost of transportation. Why they should continue this losing game, and go on, day by day, in using up their capital in a useless competition with each other, no one can tell, not even they themselves. One does it and the others follow, and that is the only excuse offered for it. Certain it is that, at the very first chance, they will come to a mutual understanding to stop it; and then, after months of quiet trade at remunerative rates, some one of them will imagine that the others are acting in bad faith, and straightway the work of throat-cutting will begin again.

The present low rate, therefore, is not a fair basis of comparison. The *average* rate is a safer basis, and the only one from which a conclusion can be logically drawn. What figures would indicate this rate we cannot now say; but we are sure that, *relatively*, they will be found to be largely in favor of the Western farmer. The latter has a standing quarrel, it is true, with the railroads; but it is only with his *local* roads, and never with the through roads that carry his produce from the Western market, at Chicago or St. Louis, to the seaboard. It is the roads leading from his farm to Chicago or St. Louis that oppress him, and not the roads from those cities to the eastward. Their rates, even at the highest, are always low; and presuming that the Western farmers will succeed, in the long run, in bringing their local roads to terms, it is safe to conclude that the relative cost of transporting wheat and corn from the West to the seaboard and from such contiguous counties as Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster to Philadelphia will be largely in favor of the West.

There are but two ways out of this difficulty. The first is to be found in lower local rates from the counties nearest to market, and the second, failing in the first, in a submission to a lowering in the value of farming lands. It is not to be supposed that the present holders of lands will readily agree to the latter remedy; and it is as certain as fate that an earnest effort will be made to force a reduction in local rates.

To a mere outsider, there can no good reason be given for the high local rates now charged on near-at-home freights and the low rates charged on the far-away freights. Granting, for the sake of the argument, that it is impossible for the roads to carry the same kind of freights at the same proportionate rates for short as for long distances, the discrepancy between the two, now and for a long time existing, cannot be justified. The Eastern farmer will make allowances for the differences in the actual cost of the two to the railroads; but he has a right to insist that he shall not be crowded out of his own natural market by competitors more than 800 miles away. *He* pays one hundred to three hundred dollars an acre for his land, and the Western man pays only from ten to thirty; and he is entitled to the advantage of his cheapness to market. It does not cost the railroad near as much to carry a bushel of wheat from Lebanon as from Chicago to Philadelphia; and common fairness requires that the Eastern farmer should not be taxed for the benefit of the Western.

That this general principle is capable of a much wider application than we have here given it, is conceded; and the argument is as good when applied to manufactured wares or raw material as to farm products; but we started out to show the effect of this freight system upon the value of farming lands, and have not room, in this article, to follow out the wider range of discussion which the subject suggests.

THE following table of national losses by the defalcation of national officers has been compiled from a report made by the Treasury Department to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of that body, asking for a list of national defaulters since the days of JACKSON:

	Disbursem'ts.	Losses.	Loss on $1,000.
Jackson.....	$ 116,308,325 19	$ 1,162,786 61	$10 55
VanBuren..	137,598,438 34	2,899,653 81	21 15
Harr'n & Ty.	105,187,401 24	1,133,242 46	10 77
Polk.....	205,194,209 57	1,714,169 82	8 34
Ty'r.....			
Fillmore..	194,370,493 13	1,485,192 68	7 64
Pierce.....	285,638,873 65	1,674,352 64	5 86
Buchanan..	328,183,288 29	2,292,852 52	6 98
Lincoln....	4,667,457,921 22	6,599,022 91	1 41
Johnson....	3,891,575,297 61	1,895,641 47	48
Grant.....	6,901,195,569 90	1,040,202 48	40
Grant.....	1,406,690,819 31	370,338 81	26
Total.....	$13,936,870,072 03	$22,266,928 28	$ 1 59
Jan. 1, 1854, to the end of 1860.....	1,359,977,502 52	12,361,722 91	9 02
July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875.....	12,566,892,569 53	9,905,205 37	78

It will be seen by this table, that during the Democratic administrations of JACKSON, VAN BUREN, POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN, more money was stolen than under the Republican administration of GRANT, and that even JOHNSON'S administration rises into respectability by the side of such Democratic magnates as VAN BUREN and BUCHANAN, while POLK and PIERCE are about on a level with him.

This comparison is certainly very creditable to the Republican administration of the last seven years. Even JACKSON lost more, during his first four years, than GRANT lost during the first four; and in the last three years, during which it is alleged that the great flood of corruption has set in, the loss has been much less than half of the total losses of any preceding administration.

The losses during the administration of LINCOLN, from 1861 to 1865, cover the active period of the war, and embrace the wastages and shortcomings of the many disbursing officers of the army. These losses were not stealings, in any sense, but were simply the amounts which were lost by disbursing officers through capture and otherwise, and which they were unable to supply. The wastage of war is not to be taken into account in ascertaining the defalcations that grow up under civil administration.

The reader will thus see that dishonesty in office was as prevalent under JACKSON as under GRANT, and was larger in 1833 than in 1876. The "good old time" was no exception to the general rule, and defalcations were even more numerous under Democratic than under Republican administrations. The population of the country during JACKSON'S and VAN BUREN'S time was hardly half what it is now, yet stealing went on, then, in a ratio much greater than in these latter days.

The true test of such defalcations is the percentage of the money lost to the money disbursed. By this test JACKSON lost ten dollars where GRANT has lost but thirty-three cents, and LINCOLN $1 40; VAN BUREN lost twenty-one dollars to less than one dollar under the Republican Presidents since 1861, and the losses under the other Democratic Presidents ranged from six to ten dollars to less than one under Republican Presidents. The general average stands at $9 02 under the Democrats, to seventy-eight cents under the Republicans. The public money, therefore, is decidedly safer in Republican than in Democratic hands; and the surest way to bring about a relapse into the old-time dishonesty is to put the Democrats into power again.

THE present representation of the Western States in Congress is as follows:

States.	Dems.	Reps.
Ohio.....	13	7
Indiana.....	8	5
Illinois.....	3	6
Michigan.....	3	5
Wisconsin.....	3	6
Iowa.....	8	3
Minnesota.....	0	3
Kansas.....	1	2
Nebraska.....	0	1
Colorado.....	1	0
Total.....	43	44

The Chicago *Tribune*, after making a careful calculation, reaches the conclusion that these States will have the following representation in the next House, unless the Republicans wilfully throw away their opportunities, which they are not likely to do:

States.	Dems.	Reps.
Ohio.....	7	13
Indiana.....	6	7
Illinois.....	6	13
Michigan.....	1	8
Wisconsin.....	2	7
Iowa.....	0	9
Minnesota.....	0	3
Kansas.....	0	3
Nebraska.....	0	1
Colorado.....	0	1
Total.....	22	65

THE reverses of Servia give a new phase to the Eastern troubles, since, if Turkey should follow up her successes and march into Prince MILAN'S territory, intervention will become almost inevitable. England suspects Russia, and Russia suspiciously watches England. These are the real antagonists in the whole imbroglio. Were it not for their mutual attitude, the Servian war would really have but a small significance in Europe. England wants to save Turkey, and Russia is equally anxious to see Turkey fall. The other powers are mainly interested as a collision between England and Russia will affect their own position and interests. If Russia intervenes, a test will also come of English pluck and resolution. The aspect threatens grave complications.

POSTMASTER JAMES, of New York, telegraphed to Washington to know what should be done with a large number of circulars that had been received at the post-office containing numbers that had been drawn in German lotteries. He received the following reply from Superintendent BLACKFAN:

By the recent amendment of the law circulars and letters relating to all lotteries, without regard to their character, are declared unmailable. Your office should treat such correspondence received in the mails from foreign countries as if of domestic origin, which course of treatment is fully authorized so far as relates to the class of correspondence in question originating in the postal union, by paragraph 5 of article 4 of the treaty of Berne.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The long-visaged lumber men flatly deny that ten mills make one cent.

The crops throughout the South promise to be of the first quality, this year.

Major Reno testifies that the Sioux are "the best irregular cavalry in the world."

The New York *Herald* has had an attack of conscience and become Republican.

Progress of civilization. A woman's bustle was recently found in a deserted Sioux camp.

New York city is soon to have a mammoth elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat.

Among the Indian relics at the Centennial is an Indian mummy found in a salt cave in Kentucky.

A writer in the *Christian Union* advises all men to make their work easy during midsummer, except editors.

Seven thousand four hundred level-headed English soldiers in India refuse to drink spirits or malt liquor.

Philadelphia papers record an increased attendance at the Centennial Exhibition since the cool weather began.

General Cesnola, our Consul at Cyprus, is bringing to New York city another rare collection of Grecian antiquities.

Miss Martha Bohannon is one of the most successful miners in Missouri. She earns from five to forty-five dollars a day.

A New York burglar has come out for Tilden. He came out of the penitentiary on a pardon from the great "reformer."

By a recently invented process beer can be reduced to one-eighth its original bulk and thus condensed, can be preserved for any length of time.

In the United States at the present time there are 1,288 Catholic theological students, while all other denominations together have but 3,581.

The British Temperance League has now 143 auxiliary associations, against 117 last year, and was in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

A Bible agent who has been working in the town of North Stonington, Conn., has found that out of 412 families in the town, 169 do not attend church.

Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," "King Lear" and "Othello" have been translated into modern Greek, and are now in process of publication."

It is now understood that Tilden has sent for General McClellan to instruct him as to the best method of approaching the composition of his letter of acceptance.

With small importations and full harvests, the wheels of business in the United States should begin to revolve once more, with certainty if not with rapidity.

St. Louis now feels sure of having the biggest hotel in the world. The contracts are let for a $2,000,000 Missouri granite building, to accommodate 3,500 guests.

Chili will export, this year, about 30,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of barley, two-thirds of which will go to Europe and about one-third to Bolivia and Peru.

Not many men are as sensitive as James Forde, of East Norfolk, Mass., who killed himself because a train of cars had smashed a gate which he ought to have opened.

A horse shearing machine is in operation at the Centennial, and for want of equine subjects to practice upon, many boys and men suffer the operator to cut their hair.

The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio road for the first half of the current year were $1,847,769 17, against $1,589,064 31 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $258 764 86.

When a man is struck by lightning, says a physician, lay him on his back, open his clothing at the pit of the stomach and dash on it a pail of the coldest water. If he doesn't die, he will ask what in thunder is up.

Notwithstanding the heats of summer the libraries are by no means deserted. The Boston Public Library loaned in June 60,445 volumes for home use and 4,933 were read in its rooms, which were visited by 18,013 persons.

A party of hunters lately threw away a bad potato in their camp in the Adirondacks. The potato sprouted in a day or two, and within a few hours a potato bug was seen on the sprout. This was miles from any potato patch.

New York city has lost a great part of its jobbing and nearly all its tea trade. Its inalienable interests appear to be banking, fashion, beaux, arts, belles letters and the future manufacture of gloves, millinery and small wares, upon the scale of Paris.

Wreckers are at work with steam engine and drills upon the British frigate Hussar, which sunk in the East river, New York, nearly a century ago, anticipating a rich harvest in the recovery of the five millions of sovereigns supposed to be on board the vessel.

An electrical apparatus has been invented for recording a yea and nay vote in Congress. With this instrument the vote of every member can be recorded and made known inside of three minutes, while the present cumbersome method takes nearly an hour.

It is stated that the condition of the freed people of Washington city is far better than that of the mass of occupants of tenements in New York city. Their homes are neater; there is better air and more of it about them. Their children also look better and appear to be better cared for.

New York has a "whipper of boys and girls" by profession. He charges ten cents for each performance of his duty. He has thick rods for the older and more obstinate children of his constituency, and thin, pliable and tingling rods for those whose cuticle is sensitive. He lately sued a father for the sum of $3 10, which represents just thirty one thousandths in a single family.

STATE NEWS.

Erie struggles along with thirty-three base ball clubs as incubi.

New hay sold at nine dollars a ton in Johnstown, on the 25th.

The *American Republican*, West Chester, is to be issued twice a week hereafter.

Henry McCormick's Paxton Furnace, Harrisburg, will soon resume operations.

Richard Bartis, of Mauch Chunk, after working hard all day on Saturday, laid down in the evening and almost instantly expired.

Mrs. Wm. Carr, of Germantown, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been in ill-health for some time.

A prisoner lately dug his way out of the Center county jail with a barlow knife. He was recaptured just as he had accomplished his task.

Mr. George Mechling, of Jefferson township, Butler county, fell dead in the harvest field on the 24th inst. He was seventy-seven years old.

Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, are supplying rails for the Eaulenton and Edenburg narrow guage Railroad, which is to be completed by October.

Bernard N. Boyle and Kate Boyle are in prison at Pottsville, and William Colihan at Mauch Chunk, for alleged perjury in the Mollie Maguire murder trials.

Harry Landis, who disappeared from Mt. Joy and turned up in Kansas, writes that he receives only seventy cents a day, and will come home as soon as he can raise means to do so.

An evening or two ago Mr. Philip Lessig, of South Coventry township, Chester county, caught an eel three feet long, which on opening he found to contain a water snake twelve inches long.

A little son of Dennis Heber, of Cameron county, wandered away from home, and got lost in the woods, and spent four days and nights before he was found. He lived on berries, but hadn't a drop of water.

A horse doctor, named John Arnold, of North Codorus, York county, while engaged on Monday in assisting to raise a hog from an iron ore shaft about fifty feet deep, into which it had fallen, stepped too close to the precipice, lost his balance and fell into the hole, causing instant death. Upon examination it was found that his neck was broken.

Spring and Heidelberg townships, Berks county, are said to have been devastated by grasshoppers. Fruit trees, elderberry and blackberry bushes have been entirely stripped of their foliage, and the grass, grain and corn have been entirely destroyed by the pests: not a head of grain was to be found in several fields of oats examined, while the stunted fruit upon the trees was hanging to bare branches.

The grand parade of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania will take place in Philadelphia on the 20th of September, and promises to be one of the finest affairs of the kind that ever took place in this country. The regulations have been promulgated by the executive committee, and will be observed by lodges and encampments participating. The delegates to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets in Philadelphia at that time, will participate in the parade.

The trial of District Attorney Milliken, of Blair county, upon three separate charges of malfeasance in office, was commenced on Monday afternoon, and resulted in the acquittal of defendant, the prosecutors being fined for the costs. It was alleged that he tampered with the petit jury at the last term of court, in a case in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was prosecutor, and also that he settled liquor cases by taking a sum of money to enter *nolle prosequis*. Judge Irvine, of Center county, presided during the trial of these charges, and Colonel McMurtrie acted, by direction of the Governor, as prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth.

The Altoona *Mirror* of the 25th says: On Thursday last, Mrs. Harry Grove, of this city, alighted from the cars at Wilmore station, Cambria county, and took passage on a country wagon to visit some relatives residing a short distance from the railroad. During the journey, while the vehicle was ascending rather a steep incline, the wagon became detached from the horse's harness and descended the hill with fearful rapidity. When about half way down the incline the wagon upset, throwing Mrs. Grove to the ground and, the bed of the wagon falling upon her, inflicted injuries from which she died yesterday evening, about seven o'clock.

A Harrisburg music dealer has been victimized by an individual calling himself Stevens, who operated as an agent for the Harrisburg dealer in Chambersburg. The *Public Opinion* says that he and a woman of fine appearance, represented as his wife, took a room at a hotel and became acquainted with many people, both in the town and country, and by his excellent bearing, being a person of good appearance, and by the help of his newly made friends, sold quite a number of organs. On the 12th inst. they left, and their whereabouts is unknown. When the Harrisburg dealer went to Chambersburg to investigate matters, he found his instruments scattered hither and yon over the town and rural districts. He gathered together what had not been paid for and returned to his capital to see if he could find the author of the trick in E. Stevens having fleeced him out of nearly $2,000 by his sharp dodging. The scoundrel also disposed of 225 instruments for about five dollars, and in one instance he traded a $250 organ for a horse which he sold for forty dollars. A livery stable man is the victim to the tune of over fifty dollars, and some half dozen people lost small sums by loans. In the few months Stevens resided a Chambersburg it is estimated that he cleared $5,000 from the sale of instruments and borrowed capital. The swindler is of commanding appearance, measuring six feet two inches in height and weighing nearly two hundred pounds.

PERSONAL.

Marble Mantle, late of the New York *World*, has so thoroughly stored his mind with philosophy that he is about to venture into matrimony.

Wellesley College's students are all girls, and among them a fire company has been organized. They are to be trained to the use of the hand engines with which the establishment is furnished.

The Pope and his friends are said to be excessively vexed that the Italian Government has "covered back" into the National Treasury the $3,000,000 appropriated to His Holiness in the last six years, which he has obstinately refused to use.

Captain Webb, who achieved fame by swimming across the English channel, announces his intention of attempting, in the latter part of August to swim from the north of Scotland to Ireland under the same conditions as when he crossed the channel.

Miss Anna Louise Cary gave her farewell concert before sailing for Europe at Belfast, Maine, last Tuesday night. The auditory in which she sang was packed with people from all parts of outside listeners extended completely across the street, and was estimated to be as large as the audience within.

It is now claimed that Charley Ross was concealed in Boston several months, that he was taken there in a sailing vessel by a partner of Mosher and Douglass and that the woman who has him in charge have never left the State, but are concealed within fifty miles of Boston. It is said, further, that the right trail is believed to have been struck, and that the mystery will be cleared up in a short time.

A private letter from Augusta, Maine, says: "Mr. Blaine is bright, alert and brilliant, with a keen interest in and clear, sharp views about every thing. He shows the effects of a six-weeks illness, and is easily fatigued, but plays billiards, walks in the grounds and talks freely on all subjects, and the Cincinnati Convention. He will speak attwelve or fifteen places during the last month of the campaign."

About a year ago, Etna Greene, a young lady, walked into a bank in Wyoming, Iowa, and surprised everybody thereabouts by distributing the contents of a revolver all around W. E. Foote, a clerk in the bank. She failed to hit him, but she informed him then and there that he must marry her or pay the forfet of his life for faithlessness. He went to Michigan to escape the wrath of the lady, and she followed him. The result is a wedding, and the affair amicably settled.

A Plaint from the "Post."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Post* complains because the Washington *Reporter* shows that according to the statistics shown in the Treasury Department, the Democracy squandered far more money in the twenty-seven years it had control of the nation than the Republican party has done in the fifteen years it has been in power, and goes on to show that the amounts collected and used to carry on the Government from 1861 to the present were so much greater than before. The *Post* forgets that the Republican party had a war to put down, which was brought on and fostered by this Democratic party. The *Post* also forgets that if this revenue had not been raised, the Southern States would have succeeded in dissolving the Union—a thing which that paper and its party labored so diligently to accomplish. No wonder the money expended in the war is a matter of regret to the *Post* and its party, because it was used to wipe out that "favorite institution" of Democracy, human slavery, and to force traitors to obey the laws. ANTI-POST.

PITTSBURGH, July 27, 1876.

Several of the manufacturers in Lancaster, Ohio, are driven with work, and the others expect increased business in the fall. The feeling among the farmers is good, over their bountiful harvest just secured.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

OHIO NEWS.

A. W. Lewton, of Middletown, Guernsey county, has been convicted on a charge of embezzling $400 from parties in Wauseon, Fulton county.

The Knights of Ivanhoe, an organization for the production of the ancient tournament, have effected a permanent organization at Zanesville.

John G. Fisher, a farmer of Hardin county, aged sixty-eight, was killed on the night of the 22d by falling into a well, from which he had been drawing water for stock.

General William Armstrong died at his home in German township, Allen county, on the 21st instant, aged seventy-eight years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but had lived in Ohio since 1811, and had filled several offices acceptably.

Peter Brown's barn, near Waterloo, Fairfield county, was struck by lightning Thursday evening and entirely destroyed by fire. The same evening, near Brazil, a man and two horses were killed while taking shelter under a bridge which was struck by lightning.

President Grant, General Sherman, Lieutenant General Sheridan, General John A. Logan, General John E. Smith and General Green B. Raum have been invited to attend the reunion of the Eighteenth A. V. L., at Coshocton, on the 13th of September. Major C. H. Matthews will read a history of the regiment, and Chaplain G. W. Pepper will deliver an address.

A disgusting exhibition took place on the night of the 22d inst., at New Richmond, where George Mangram was hung by a mob, two weks ago, for rape and murder. The keeper of the saloon in which Mangram was arrested, organized a mock mob, and Mangram was hung in effigy, with all the disgusting accompaniments of such a performance. The idea was to make the saloon notorious, and draw custom from some excursionists who were to be in town on the following day. Several parties engaged in the disgraceful affair have been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The united testimony of a score or so of farmers who spoke at a recent meeting of the Montgomery County Farmers' Club was that the wheat crop was good beyond expectation; that it would average fifteen bushels to the acre throughout Montgomery county; that it had been mostly harvested without injury to the grain or straw, and that the crop assured the farmers against the recurrence of the hard times of last season. Barley and rye gave an average yield. Oats had suffered some with rust, and the crop was light. Hay was better and heavier than for years, and the great bulk of it had been cured without damage. Corn would be better and more abundant than for many seasons previous. It "beat all for growing" that the country generally is growing rapidly, and gives promise of a good crop. Of orchard fruit there is nothing, except apples, worth mentioning.

The Religious Press in Politics.

The Syracuse *Northern Christian Advocate* asks: "Whose fault is it that the religious press is so one-sided in the matter of politics? Our religious exchanges, with the exception of the Roman Catholic and the doubtful Southern papers, are quite unanimous in their preferences. Their most scrupulous respect for their non-partisan position does not avail to conceal their decided choice for Hayes and Wheeler. And what is a little singular is that those which were a few months ago the most distrustful of parties, are now the most pronounced in their approval. The reasons for this satisfaction are these: 1. Fundamental principles are at issue. 2. The plans of mere party managers did not succeed. 2. They are men of unquestioned and tried integrity and ability, and representatives of the true American character. 3. In their relation to each other or to the issues on which they are nominated, there is no contradiction or ambiguity. 4. In Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance he stands pledged unequivocally to specific reforms. He tells the people exactly what he means, and what he intends to do if elected. He does not attempt to dazzle the vision by a glittering generality. These facts, together with the fact that most dangerous elements still cling to the Democratic party, have given power through its triumph, will give the moral support of the Protestant religious press of the country, however nonpartisan it may appear, to the Republican party during the coming campaign."

The world does move. A striking feature of the Rock Island, Ill., Fourth of July celebration was the spectacle of an ex-master listening to and cheering the day pronounced by one of his former slaves.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, revivates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nervousness, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the medicinal virtues of Calisaya Bark of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most reliable of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want appetite, and to strengthen you?
Do you wants a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a good vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 1350 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Baiter.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital.....	$	500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance.....		515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under Adjustment.....		78,138 07
Net Surplus.....		616,159 88
		$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value).....	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value).....	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value).....	25,560 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals.....	50 457 34
Real Estate.....	
Interest and Rents due January 1st, 1876.....	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....	70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office.....	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

NEW GOODS, FRE

WM. SEMPL

Dress Goods.

On our counters in our D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1876.

A steady movement of routine business in monetary circles is all that can be reported to-day, with no tendency apparent toward increased life in any of the ramifications of our local finances. An easy loan market and an abundant supply of exchange accompanied by some demand for funds from the country districts, but not to any inconvenient extent, remain as the prominent characteristics of the situation. The sale of the Zug rolling mill property to-day for $170,000, is encouraging in one sense as showing that when it gets down to a certain point iron property has a value which will attract the investment of capital, but on the other hand it is somewhat melancholy to Pittsburgh interests to contemplate the spectacle of property which originally cost $540,000 dwindled down to a value of one-third that amount, and to reflect that a similar process of depreciation has been at work throughout the great interest which has made Pittsburgh what it is. The real estate offered was not successfully sold, except a small lot which went at $2,000. The market for local stocks and securities continues exceedingly quiet, the only transactions of which we have heard for some time being in shares of the Exchange National Bank at $80 50 per share, and of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works at $136 per share. Those who hold sound dividend-paying stocks have no reason to let them go in the present state of the money market, and those who have money to invest have no object in purchasing securities of any other description. Whether a good, sound railroad stock planned to meet the requirements of Pittsburgh trade and issued on a secure basis would not attract investments, is a question worth considering.

—The sudden rise in silver bullion has apparently put a rather new phase to the silver question here. The extreme resumptionists are saying that the inflationists can have no desire for a coin that is so rapidly approaching to par in greenbacks, while the advocates of the silver standard are pointing triumphantly to the appreciation of their pet metal as a vindication of their theories. The fact of the matter is that the advance does not affect the question at all, except that it shows that the fluctuations are influenced by governmental action either here or in Europe. Certainly no medium is made more fit for monetary uses by the fact that it is likely to increase in value. It is just as bad, if not worse, to lengthen the yardstick as it is to shorten it, and some of our extreme resumptionists would do well to bear that fact in mind. The fact is that this is no time for action on the question, as silver resumption is scarcely more practicable than any other kind. The introduction of silver into the currency this year at all was a grave mistake in many ways, as we have maintained from the start. Making the token currency of it was however, a trifling matter compared to the proposition (1) to restore the silver dollar of account, and (2) to make the entire revenue customs and internal taxes receivable in silver or bullion certificates. At the New York equivalent of 89½@90¼d, the trade dollar to-day is worth 87 cents. The dollar proposed by the Senate Finance Committee (to contain 412.8 grains) would to-day be worth 85½ cents. The gold or bullion value of two halves, four quarters and ten dimes is to-day 80 cents. The United States Assistant Treasurer has as yet received no instructions to pay out subsidiary silver coin for United States legal tender notes, so that the exchanges are yet all for fractional notes.

—We learn from an abstract of the trade returns of the customs department of the United States Treasury that the following results were shown:

The foreign trade of the country for the year ending with June left $123,000,000 in our favor, of which $53,000,000 is from specie, and $70,000,000 from the difference between imports and exports. The exports of domestic produce, gold value, amount to $522,000,000—almost the largest recorded total; while, substracting the re-exports, the foreign imports, amounting to $446,000,000, are less than they have been for six years. The gold and silver value of the remaining the foreign receipts, fall two-thirds below previous years; and the exportation has enabled the Treasury to redeem $40,000,000, and private corporations and individuals to withdraw a like amount of United States stocks and bonds that formerly drew coin interest to Europe. The $53,000,000 five per cents. that have been paid at equal bulk of six per cents. have appreciated; and now the country can readily refund its entire funded debt and take up whatever foreign stocks need to be cared for. This is a great step toward the full specie basis standard promised when the present Administration gained power, and reaches far toward giving foreign stocks a place and assuring great ease and confidence in our future foreign and financial relations. The fact will facilitate work into business and the political campaign.

—We learn from the New York *Bulletin* that a man named Charles H. Adams recently presented at the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., a draft for $75 on the Hope Savings Bank of Albany, N. Y., accompanying it with what purported to be a deposit book on the latter. The Atlantic bank forwarded the check and the book to the Fourth National Bank of this city for collection; they sent it to their correspondent at Albany, who presented it at the bank, which was a perfect imitation of the books which were formerly issued by the [illegible] bank (that bank having long since ceased), was a fraud throughout. Mr. Lacey Cannon, President of the Fourth National, thinks that a number of these books must have been struck off, and expects to see more of them.

—The country, says the Boston *Advertiser*, may perhaps be suffering from over-production, but it is not suffering from over-work. The relation of things needs a new adjustment. Too many men, to speak of the population, seek to deal in the strawberries and bananas of business, in season or out of season, and spurn the very idea of peddling the solid mackerel. When all these things are set right, and the great army of the idle finds suitable employment, then business will revive and good times will be at hand.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 27, 1876.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½			
5-20's, 1865, regular	117¾	117¾			
5-20's, 1865 (new)	117¾	117¾			
5-20's, 1867, registered	117¾	117¾			
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119	119¼			
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¼	120¼			
5-20's, 1868	121¾	121¾			
10-40's, coupon	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	122½	122½			
New 5-per cents	108¾	108¾			
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	20¾	21	22¼	22¾	22¾
Adams Express	105	105			
American Express	58	58			
United States Ex	73½	73½			
New York Central	105½	105½			
Erie	19¾	19¾			
Michigan Central	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Michigan Southern	55¾	55¾	56		55¾
Illinois Central	91	91	90		
Cleveland & Pitts			95½	96	
Chicago & Northwest	55¾	55¾	56		
Do. preferred	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	62
Rock Island	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	
St. Paul common	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	36¾
Do preferred	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash, common	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Harlem	138½	138½	138½		
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	13	13¼		
Atlantic & Pac. pref	25¾	25¾	25¾		
C. C. & I. C	3¾	3¾	3¾		
Mississippi Central					
South Carolina, April	35				
South Carolina, July	35				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	53½
Reading	....	....	40¼
United Cos. of N. J	139	140	
Pgh. Titville and Buf	10¾	10¾	
Lehigh Valley	....	50	
Allegheny Valley 7 30's	....	101	
Central Transportation	87½	....	
P. C. & St. L. in. b	22	23	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money closed easy at 1¾@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $241,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $130,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling heavy at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 111¾, with sales in the interim at 111¾. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Borrowings flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds a fraction lower but closed steady. Railroad bonds weak. State securities steady. Stock speculation was firm at the opening but soon afterwards coal stocks suffered another decline, which carried down the general list. The greatest decline was in the shares of the coal roads, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declining from 97¼ to 91 regular and 93¾ seller sixty days, and New Jersey Central from 66¾ to 63¾. The shrinkage in other stocks ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., St. Paul preferred declined from 69¾ to 68¾, common from 37¾ to 36¾, Northwestern from 56¾ to 55¾, preferred from 64¾ to 62¾, Lake Shore from 43¾ to 43¾, Central from 44¾ to 42¾, Michigan Central to 43¾, Western Union from 70¾ to 69¾, Hannibal and St. Joe from 11 to 10¾, and preferred was offered down to 25¾. At second board there was from ¼ to ¾ per cent. the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The Milwaukee and St. Paul directors declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable October 15th and deferred until September 15th the question of a dividend on common stock. The statement submitted to the board shows a balance of earnings after paying operating expenses, interest on bonds and dividend on preferred stock, of $1,125,164. The closing half hour of the market was marked by great weakness and very unsettled feeling. Prices were generally about the lowest of the day, and in final dealings Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph were forced to succumb, Lake Shore selling down to 43¾ and Western Union Telegraph to 69¾. Michigan Central broke down to 42¾, closing at 43. The *Commercial* says: St. Paul is depressed by the questionable policy of declaring a dividend and making its payment so far ahead. Transactions 134,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 20,000 St. Paul, 29,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,000 Michigan Central, 27,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	107¼
Quicksilver	15	St. Paul	37
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	68¾
Pacific Mail	22¾	Toledo & Wabash	9
Maripposa	6	Do. preferred	3
Adams Express	104	Ft. Wayne	102
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Terre Haute	6
American Ex	58	Do. preferred	13½
U. S. Express	73¾	Chicago & Alton	104
New York Central	105¾	Do. preferred	106
Erie	19¾	Ohio & Mississippi	12½
Erie preferred	33¾	Del. & Lackawa	94
Harlem	138½	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Michigan Central	43	Missouri Pacific	17½
Panama	140	Atlantic & P. pref	2½
Lake Shore	43¾	Indiana Central	17½
Illinois Central	91¼	Union Pacific stock	36
Cleveland & Pitts	95	Union Pac. bonds	108½
Northwestern	56¾	Union Pac. lands	104
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. land grants	104
C. C. C. & I	36	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	91
N. J. Central	62¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865	115¾	10-40's, registered	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	115
5-20's, 1867	119¼	Currency 6's	122¾
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	27¾		

LONDON, July 27, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £744,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 57⅞ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000. Consols 94⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109¾; do 1868, 108¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 19¾; preferred 39¾.

PARIS, July 27.—Rentes 106 francs 88 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 548.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, July 27, 1876. }

A moderate business was done in most staple groceries, produce and provisions to-day, while grain, breadstuffs and feed were dull and unchanged. The market retained the prominent features already noted, there no especial change except in petroleum which was easier, though fairly active. The movements of produce are rather below an an average, and the general aspect of affairs is that of stagnation and dullness. Business men are, however, hopeful of an improvement when the fall trade commences, a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,062 Apples, bbls.....56 Oats, bush.....8,000 Potatoes, bush.....183 Hay, bales.....338 Butter, pkgs.....48 Bacon, tcs.....132

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in store.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and is only noticeable for an utter absence of special features. Wheat is very quiet and rather weak. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 23 for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90c@$1 00. Corn is dull at 50@52c for yellow by light bin-loads. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 57@58c for high mixed; 54@56c for low mixed. Oats is quiet at 34@35c for prime yellow; 30@32c for mixed. Oats were easy with liberal receipts, and a weak tendency was noticeable. Former relations were maintained. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c; Western mixed 30@32c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 70c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand except for choice grades is rather dull and the market is easy. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks about $7 per ton. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of extra wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; Indiana $6 00@6 25; Ohio spring extra $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oat meal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00 ₱ five gallons; 2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There was an easier feeling under largely increased receipts, but quotations are unchanged. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is rather quiet at unchanged values. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipping feed, $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues overstocked and weak as previously reported, with prices much depressed, and a disposition to force sales for fear of stock decaying. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 75@90c for common.

BEANS—Are nearly out of market; supply is less than entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continues strong and active on choice, and fancy grades and values are steadily maintained, with a comparatively active trade for the season. The receipts of fancy creamery stock are readily taken at 20@22c; choice inferior do, 18@19c; fancy stock packed in ice. Choice solid packed is also in request at 18@20 ₱ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—Continues to move steadily; prime factory makes are in good request on former quotations. The reports from New York show some decrease over last week in the receipts, the influence of the cooler weather. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@5c; sliced apples, Evaporated peaches 12½@13c; peeled 18@19c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 9@10c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 5½@6c; unpitted 3@3½.

EGGS—The market is still easy with a very limited demand and prices continue depressed. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ₱ doz.

FEATHERS—There is a quiet trade at steady prices. Choice are quoted 50@55c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@40c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a fairly active and good demand, berries are very decidedly easy as a general rule. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 00@1 25 ₱ box; Early Ohio potatoes 40@45c ₱ bushel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; blackberries $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel; 25@30 ₱ box; huckleberries $1 00 ₱ bushel; peaches $2 00@2 25 ₱ box for choice; $1 25@1 50 for common; gooseberries $10 00@12 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 18@20c.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 35@50c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The demand continues moderately active for prime and choice stock, and the character of receipts shows considerable improvement. The lower grades that are still in the market are pressed somewhat urgently for sale, but prime grades are firmly held. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 20@23c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The jobbing demand continues fairly active for the leading staples of hog products, and a fair volume of business was done by our wholesale grocers, some of them reporting themselves a day or two behind their orders. Prices are steady and unchanged. Receipts continue in average volume.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9@9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14@15c. Sugar cured shoulders are steady, were steady at 10@10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@8 50.

LARD—The market was active and unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½@12¾c; in half barrels 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 14¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra, 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 56c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote cakes, city readered at 5½@5¾c ₱ lb; country do 5@5½c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade is steady but only moderate in amount with the wholesale and jobbing grocery houses, the prominent features of the market being about as reported yesterday. Sugars are in active demand at full prices, remaining about the range already noted. Coffees are in fair demand but rather easy as formerly quoted. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22	C Standard A	11¾@11⅝c
Choice Rio	22	c Standard B	11⅛@11⅜
Prime Rio	21	Do. extra C	11@11¼c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	c C—yellow	10 c
Java	29@32	c Franklin, B	12¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio in papers	@28	c Crushed	12 c
20 grades do, 24	@25	c Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	@32	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32	Str'p Ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25@44	Good	50c
Gunpowder	35c@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30c@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@	Lower grades	50@60c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	20c@	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carolina	6½@7	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6 c	Extra olive do	5 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City	4 50
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled	6@7c
Pearl	3½@3¾c	California, ₱ box	4 00
Silver gloss	5½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	3½@3½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb in 10-lb pk	5½c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7 c
Pepper	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	38@39 c	Star, full wt	13@17 c
Nutmegs	$1 25	Stearine	13½c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderately inactive. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf-bbls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Cod, kegs & boneless codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium	10 00	Mediums do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	5½c
California salmon, hf-bbls		Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	$ 8 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	50 c
Lake do, hf bbls	5 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers per box, $2 85@3 00; layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citrons 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds unpeeled 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Pecans 14@15c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Malaga $6 50@7 00; Messina ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 17@1 18 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union rags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 28c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BEESWAX—Trade is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of bedding:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	06	5 inches wide	$ 54
1¼ inch wide	07	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	18	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	21	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—There is little or no demand with prices nominally unchanged but dealers disposed to shade prices in order to effect sales. The following are the rates of local manufacturers:

No. 5 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 25
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	2 75
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 00
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 50
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 25
No. 2 common	1 85
No. 1 common	1 70
No. 3 shakers	2 75
Toy brooms	1 00@1 50
Whisk brooms	1 00@1 50

BROOM CORN—The market is flat and lifeless. We quote choice hurl 9@10½c; No. 1 hurl 8@8½c; choice old brush that will work up 7½@8c; choice inside 6½c; fair to good medium 6@6½c; inside and covers 6@6½c; inferior 5½@6c; long green old crooked 6c; red tipped crooked 4½@5½c.

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market is very dull with little doing. Quotations are nominally maintained, but dealers are disposed to accept anything like a fair offer for their goods. Prices are rather weak and nominal as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	$	30@	31
Oak sole, city		37@	41
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid		28@	30
Red sole, Chinco		26@	28
Red sole, good dgd		23@	25
Oak, rough		24@	28
Harness, city oak		33@	38
Harness, country		32@	35
Harness, No. 2 and common		28@	30
Collar, oak sides, ₱ doz		31@	35
Fair skirting		37@	41
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	$40	00@66	00
Belt leather		40@	42
Finished calf		90@	1 25
Finished upper, ₱ foot		18@	20
Finished kips		80@	90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@	7	
Green salted steers, light	7½@	8	
Green salted steers, heavy	9	@9¾	
Green salted calf	9	@11	
Green butcher cows	5½		
Green butcher steers, light	6		
Green butcher steers, heavy	6		
Green butcher calf	10		

OILS—Trade is moderately active and steady, with a marked upward tendency in values during the past two weeks. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Coal oil, crude, per gallon, $1 05; miners' oil—No. 1, 90c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 15@16c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 46c; extra engine (dark), 42c; No. 1 machine, 32c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, natural, 25c; Pennsylvania, 150 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil, fire test 140 degrees, 40@45c; (denatured), 34 (0; residuum (common), $5 00@5 50; axle grease, 8c; pure do, 12c; 50@55c for high mixed; 54@56c for low mixed. Tar is quiet at 5½@5¾c for prime yellow; 5½@5¾c for mixed. Oats were easy with liberal receipts, and a weak tendency was noticeable. Former relations were maintained. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c; Western mixed 30@32c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75c@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand except for choice grades is rather dull and the market is easy. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks about $7 per ton. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of extra wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; Indiana $6 00@6 25; Ohio spring extra $6 50@6 75; Graham flour $5 50@6 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oat meal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00 ₱ five gallons; 2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There was an easier feeling under largely increased receipts, but quotations are unchanged. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $15 00@17 00 per ton for prime, down to $10 00@13 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is rather quiet at unchanged values. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipping feed, $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Glass and Glassware.

WINDOW GLASS—The demand is rather slack as is usual at this season of the year, but prices are strictly maintained at the established discounts. We give below the list prices of the Western manufacturing association which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. in car loads; 40 per cent. in less amounts in orders from jobbers; 30@35 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days:

SIZES.	Single Strength	Double Strength
	24 qual.	1st qual.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$3 75	$ 4 50
7x10 to 8x10	4 25	7 00
8x11 to 10x12	4 00	4 50
8x14 to 10x15	4 25	4 75
9x16 to 12x17	4 75	5 25
12x18 to 14x20		6 00
15x20 to 15x22	6 00	9 50
15x26 to 20x26	6 50	11 50
18x26 to 20x30	7 50	12 50
20x26 to 20x44	9 00	15 00
24x26 to 24x30		16 00
30x32 to 30x54		26 00
32x34 to 34x36		22 00
34x38 to 34x60		24 00
36x36 to 40x60		22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making full united inches, 10 per cent. extra for united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Odd sizes and fancy colors are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—There are some indications of an increase in the trade in fruit jars with other branches of glassware steady. Prices current on glass ware are given as follows. Jobbers are allowed 10c. ₱ box, and 5 per cent. on druggist flint prescription, 50 per cent. for cash on black bottles, 50 and 5 per cent. flint lamp chimneys, 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

Petroleum.

July 27.—There was a rather easier feeling in petroleum circles, and prices receded a trifle, but the demand was active and business continued brisk.

CITIES—The market opened quiet at the receipt of rates for July 28th, 29th and 30th, Consolidated and United. A feeling of weakness prevailed during the morning session, the feeling very still further to $2 37½. From this point in the afternoon a slight reaction took place, regaining the loss of the morning, and selling the closing bid and $2 39¾ asked. Subsequently there was less demand at $2 39, the best bid and $2 39¾ asked. Refined was quiet and steady.

REFINED—There was a quiet trade in petroleum produced by the weaker tone in crude to-day, and a shade lower prices are quoted. The market tendency to decline, however, is counteracted by the strong and confident tone of the sealed meeting of the Board of Underwriters, which sets the rates at 14½@15½c for round lots. Nine cents delivery. Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery rule at 17½@17¾c.

CRUDE—Is firm and active at 4½ $ bbl 1-60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 27, closing 26—The market still shows a steadier tone and a continued good export demand, with the confident position of sellers. Refined petroleum, sales of 15,000 barrels refined high test at 18¾c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾c and 13¾@13¾c in shipping certificates. Naphtha 12½@12¾c; 63 to 73 degrees 22c; naptha 10¾c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 17¾c; at Philadelphia 17¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 27.—Crude petroleum, at $2 58½@2 60.

TIDIOUTA, July 27.—Market very strong at $2 60@2 62½.

OIL CITY, July 27.—Market quiet but firm at $2 39¾ bid for United; shipment $2 65.

PARKERS, July 27.—United $2 38¾ bid; $2 39¾ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Market firm; standard white 17¾c; crude 9c; cases 20½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—Petroleum firm; crude 9¾@9¾c; refined 17¾@17¾c.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 15c; prime white State test 17¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Refined petroleum 13¾d; spirits do 8d.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Refined petroleum 36 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	3,787
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	452

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1876. }

As previously noted, the run of cattle has been heavy for this market; still prices have been well maintained, particularly on best grades. Medium and common grades fell off some 10c per cwt. from last week. Most of the stock has been sold. We quote as follows:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 20@5 50
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 00@5 20
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 62

HOGS.

The run this week has been light and the prospects for a good market next week are rosy. Sales were made this morning as follows:

Best Philadelphias	$7 00@7 25
Good Yorkers	6 80@7 00
Roughs	4 50@5 00

SHEEP.

Run of sheep moderate and, as noted, prices are 25c stronger. Good sheep are in demand. We quote:

Prime, 95 to 110 lbs	$4 87@5 25
Good, 85 to 95 lbs	4 50@4 87
Good, 75 to 85 lbs	4 00@4 50
Ordinary	3

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
		WIND.				
7 A. M..	30 137	60	87	S.	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29 960	86	33	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29 903	76	56	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.983 Highest thermom 87
Mean thermom.... 74.5 Lowest thermom 57

Campaign Notes.

The Republican Committee on Marching and Glee Clubs will meet Monday afternoon next, at headquarters. General Pearson is Chairman.

The Committee on Documents, H. L. Byram Chairman, will meet on Tuesday afternoon.

Suit Against McKeesport Borough.

T. Owens & Son brought suit in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, against the borough of McKeesport, to recover $4,659 75. By act of the Legislature, three commissioners extended the boundaries of the borough, and the defendants were employed to survey and mark the lines of streets, roads, lanes and alleys, and to make grades, &c. They claim that their work met the approval of the commissioners, and that the borough owes them this amount, with interest, from November 29, 1873.

Fire This Morning.

The alarm turned in from box 62, about two o'clock this morning, was caused by the discovery of a blaze in a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly opposite Twenty-first street. The engines were promptly on the ground, and saved the car and contents from destruction. The damage will not exceed $100. The car contained five barrels of whisky, a barrel of eggs, two large bells and a lot of fruit baskets. The car was found open, and is supposed to have been set on fire accidentally by some men who were trying to steal the whisky.

Cutting Board and Larceny.

A man named Lussman, who, with a woman, recently visited Latrobe, was arrested lately, and, under the new boarding act, was forced to pay for fare at the Iiouston House. A few days afterward the proprietor of the hotel came to the city and made an information charging the Germais companion of Lussman with larceny of jewelry. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was placed in the hands of Detective McGeorgey, who succeeded in arresting her Wednesday night. She was identified as Clara McKenna. She was held for hearing.

Committed for Trial.

James Crilly and William Richardson, the parties arrested yesterday morning for an alleged robbery of the saloon of Stevens & Hancock, were committed to jail, in default of bail, for trial, an information having been made before the Mayor.

Last evening Alderman Milliken appeared before the Mayor and presented a bail bond for Richardson, except d before him, and asked a release for the party named. The Mayor refused the application and any explanation further than the bail should be entered before him. The Alderman said he would have the prisoner before the court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Narrow Escape from Death.

Last evening about seven o'clock, as some children were playing on some heavy lumber piled against the Lea's Foundry and Machine Shop on First avenue, corner of Ferry street, a huge log weighing probably five hundred pounds, became dislodged and rolled over on Peter Towner, three years of age, and Mollie Schwartz, aged seven summers. The children were quickly relieved and taken to Mr. Towner's residence, No. 63 First avenue. Dr. Le Moyne was called in, who found, singular to say, that the children were but slightly injured. The little boy had the skin of his right leg painfully abraded, but is believed to be otherwise unhurt, while the girl escaped with a slight scalp wound.

Burglary in Allegheny.

Between the hours of two and three yesterday morning burglars entered the house of Mr. G. W. Sparman, of Dunlap & Sparman, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny. After making ineffectual attempts to force the door of a sleeping chamber in the second story the thieves descended to the cellar, where they packed a basket and a bucket with provisions and started away. The barking of a dog on the premises aroused Mr. Snaman, who, on going down stairs, saw two rascals making away with his property. They dropped the basket and disappeared from view in time to escape bullets, as Mr. S. was just bringing his revolver to bear on one of them when he turned into an open lot and saved himself.

Pittsburgh Crooks in Chicago.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: Frank Glasgow arrived in the city a few days since from England, being *en route* for Oregon. He was met on alighting from a train by several very nice young men, who invited him to accompany them about town to view the sights. They enticed him into a saloon on West Adams street and managed to swindle him out of eighteen pounds sterling. Glasgow complained to the police, and Detectives Flynn and Lansing obtained a description of the parties. After a search the officers popped Frank Burns, Charles Lynch and Joseph Hardcastle, all from Pittsburgh, into the West Madison Street Station, and yesterday Justice Scully fined Burns and Lynch $10 each, and sentenced them to the Bridewell for six months.

Killed on the Railroad.

Michael H. Kinney, who resided in this city about four weeks during the present summer, and who boarded at the house of Mr. Patrick Dunn, No. 183 Second avenue, left for Baltimore on the 26th of last month, leaving a satchel containing his clothing at Mr. Dunn's, stating that if he did not come back he would send his address so that the satchel might be forwarded by express. Yesterday Mr. Dunn received a letter from Mrs. Ellen Kinney, of Westminster, Mass., announcing that her son Michael was killed by being run over by a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on his trip from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, and asking that his satchel be forwarded by express. Young Kinney was a sober, industrious young man, working while in this city at the trade of making cane bottoms for chairs. His friends here were pained to hear of his untimely death.

Jail Commitments Yesterday.

Alderman Crist committed Bennet Rayner, in default of bail in $500, for trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. W. B. Barr is the prosecuting witness.

Minnie Moore was committed by Alderman Butler for a hearing on a charge of stealing a lot of bedding from the premises of Arthur Rodgers, of Allegheny, where she was employed as a servant.

John McConnell was committed by Alderman McMasters for trial on a charge of stealing a silver watch, the property of Peter Hoerty.

Alderman Anderson committed A. H. Woodworth to jail for a hearing on a charge preferred by [illegible] against the same party

Jumping on Moving Trains.

The officers of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway are determined that the ordinance passed recently by Allegheny Councils, to prohibit persons from jumping on and off moving trains, shall be rigidly enforced. The ordinance goes into effect to-day, and in order to carry out their design the railroad company has employed ten special policemen, who will patrol along the track between [illegible] and the city line, and will arrest as detected in violating the provisions of the late enactment. The penalty is not less than $1 nor more than $5, and no exceptions will be made. Laboring men who have heretofore enjoyed free rides in going to and returning from their work will now have to pay fares or walk. The morning and evening freight trains have heretofore been crowded with dead-heads, and several accidents have resulted from the practice of boarding the trains while the same were in motion. The enforcement of the ordinance will tend to prevent such disasters.

Burglaries Near McKeesport.

Wednesday night the store of Stone Bros., near McKeesport, was visited by burglars. They first visited the residence of Mr. Thomas R. Johnston, superintendent of the store, where the clerk also boards, and obtained not only the keys of the store but also of the money drawer. They then went to the store, and after effecting an entrance, they cut the outer door of the safe from its hinges and forced open the inner door. They succeeded in securing about one hundred and fifty dollars in money, besides some valuable papers. They then spread a lunch on the counter, which was partaken of, and after helping themselves to fine cigars, they departed. Thus far there is no clue to the thieves, nor has it been definitely ascertained if any goods were carried off. On last Sunday night an attempt was made to burglarize the premises of Mr. Joseph A. Stone, senior member of the firm of Stone Bros. Mr. S. was around, and pursued two men to the barn, but finally lost sight of them, after having discharged two shots at them from a revolver.

THE ALLEGED BANK ROBBER.

Graham, alias Mason, to be Taken to Wellsboro To-day — An Interesting Statement of the Case.

Messrs. J. W. Bailey and Charles Magee, of Wellsboro, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of taking charge of G. B. Graham *alias* George Mason, the alleged bank robber, who was arrested at the Monongahela House, on Monday last. Mr. Bailey is an officer of the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and Mr. Magee a coal dealer and ex-Sheriff. They are deputized as officers for the purpose stated. The gentlemen visited the prisoner at the Central Station and after seeing him gave the opinion that he was the "wanted" man. They give briefly the following interesting testimony of the burglary and bank robbery to which Mason is charged with being a party: On the night of September 16, 1874, six or seven masked men entered the residence of J. L. Robinson, President of the First National Bank, at Wellsboro, bound and gagged that gentleman, his son E. H. Robinson Cashier of the bank, and other members of the family. They then imprisoned the members of the family except the cashier, and not only locked but nailed up the doors and windows of the room. They then took the cashier to the bank made him open it and also open the safe, and from the latter they abstracted $10,000 in cash and bonds. A proposition was made to lock up the cashier in the vault, which as it was airtight would have been certain death. Better counsel prevailed however, in the matter and the cashier was returned to his residence and locked up. Mason is said to be the man who wanted to lock up Robinson.

The parties visited the town separately, some by rail and some in a carriage, and they departed in the same way. In leaving, the larger portion went by rail to Elmyra, New York, forty five miles distant, but Mason drove in a carriage to a railroad station some sixteen miles distant. Of the six or seven who committed this outrage and robbery, five have since been accounted for. Three of the gang are now serving out sentences in the Cherry Tree penitentiary, and a fourth, named Clark, is dead, having been hung for murder. One of the parties, named Cook was arrested the day after the robbery, and some $6,000 were found upon him. Isaac Marsh *alias* Cosgrave and Mike Welsh were arrested a few days thereafter and some $14,000 more were recovered. Cook was sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment, Cosgrave to fifteen years and Welsh to five years. On the 4th of July of the following year, 1875, Clark perpetrated a burglary in Rochester, New York, and some boys saw him conceal the booty in a board pile. The latter informed the police, who watched the place for the return of the thief, and on the following night Clark returned to get Clark's appearance. In attempting to arrest him one of the policemen was shot by Clark, and he was subsequently captured by a citizen, who joined in the chase. For the murder of this policeman Clark was tried, convicted and hanged in November last.

Mason, the prisoner in charge here, is the fifth of the gang engaged in the Wellsboro affair and two are supposed to be at large. Mason, if the man now under arrest is he, is a dangerous man. It is said that he was once the President of a bank in [illegible] Illinois, and occupied also at previous time the position of cashier. He is claimed with participation in various extensive robberies and he and Cosgrave are said to have been engaged in the Ocean Bank robbery in New York in 1869 and the Merchants Express robbery. He will be taken to Wellsboro this evening.

POINT CHAUTAUQUA.

Another Desirable Summer Resort on the Beautiful Lake.

Lake Chautauqua has become a most desirable summer resort. It is a beautiful sheet of water, seven hundred and thirty feet higher than Lake Erie, which is but seven miles distant. Several fine steamers, both large and small, are constantly plying on the lake. The facilities for fishing and rowing are excellent.

"Point Chautauqua" is a new enterprise and may justly claim a special notice. It was purchased last fall by a company, under the name of the Point Chautauqua Association, for $28,000. It is situated near the head of the lake, two miles from the beautiful town of Mayville, and directly opposite and in full view of Fair Point. It consists of one hundred and six acres of elevated ground, sloping gently to the lake, and commanding a splendid view. The grounds have been beautifully laid out by Professor George Law Olmstead, the landscape engineer of Central Park, New York. Nearly seven miles of avenues have been graded, and a considerable portion gravelled. Fifteen hundred shade trees line the avenues, have been planted. A beautiful grove, containing twenty acres, is reserved for a park and for public meetings. Ample space is also reserved for a large hotel, tabernacle and tenting grounds. Four hundred and sixty-three good sized cottage lots have been laid out; of this number two hundred and thirty have already been sold, realizing the handsome sum of $35,000. The remaining lots to be sold in the future, at advanced rates, will furnish ample means for improving and beautifying the grounds.

While the grounds are under the more immediate control of the Baptist denomination, all sects are represented in the lot holders.

An excellent wharf has just been completed. In different parts of the grounds fountains and pavilions have been erected. Ample provision has been made for croquet. Several cottages have been erected and others are being commenced. Point Chautauqua, though in its infancy, has started out vigorously, and is now ready to receive visitors, who will be well cared for at moderate rates. Next year many additional improvements will be made, and the Board of Directors are determined to furnish the grounds with every attraction appropriate to a Christian summer resort.

At the present time, the lake is thronged with visitors. The meetings at Fair Point have commenced, and next week the National Sunday School Assembly opens its annual session.

From Pittsburgh, the ride on the Allegheny Valley Road to the lake is a delightful one, through Kittanning, Parker City, Franklin, Oil City, Titusville and Corry. This road has excellent cars and gentlemanly conductors. Leaving Pittsburgh in the morning, the lake at Mayville is reached in the evening, or leaving in the evening, it is reached in the morning.

THE COAL AND COKE TRADE.

Business of the Last Six Months—A Gratifying Increase.

The great bulk of the coal exported from this city is shipped from the several pools in the Monongahela river, and an accurate account of the tonnage is kept by the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company. As the shipments for the first six months of the current year have been tabulated, we present below a comparison with the business done during the same period of 1875:

COAL RECEIPTS.

	Bushels.
For first six months in 1876—	
Pool No. 2	4,832,900
Pool No. 3	17,678,300
Pool No. 4	7,073,800
Pool No. 5	9,152,900
Total	38,737,893
Same period, 1875	28,244,900
Increase	10,492,900

COKE RECEIPTS.

	Bushels.
For first six months of 1876	3,140,800
For first six months of 1875	1,506,900
Increase	1,633,900

An increase of nearly ten and a half millions bushels, in the shipment of coal, for half year, compared with the same period of 1875, is very gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that this large and important industry is not falling off in volume, whatever may be the fact in regard to prices. It is not pretended that there are anything like big profits in the coal trade that were realized previous to the panic, but there is encouragement in the fact that the demand still continues active. The increased shipments of both coal and coke indicate a steady advance in manufacturing, and other branches of business, at the points supplied, and may also be taken as an evidence of activity in those sections. These figures have no bearing upon our home consumption of fuel, which is supplied from other sources, principally by rail. Our mills are not consuming as largely as we could wish, and many of our coal mines —notably on the lines of railway—are either idle or not running up to their capacity. All look for better times, however, in the near future.

TAXABLES AND VALUATIONS.

Number of Taxables in the Townships, and Valuation of their Property—Recapitulation Showing the Same for the Entire County.

We append a table showing the number of taxables in each of the several townships of Allegheny county, together with their valuation, and a recapitulation giving the totals of taxables and valuations in the entire county. The tables of the cities and boroughs have already been published:

Townships.	Valuation.	Taxables.
Versailles	$ 5,798,161	1,534
Snowden	9,584,220	334
Springdale	434,770	172
North Fayette	1,854,540	448
Union	1,151,626	381
Findley	1,283,401	344
Harrison	954,616	552
South Versailles	269,464	234
Lower St. Clair	2,027,267	817
McCandless	906,825	374
Crescent	215,784	115
Kilbuck	1,617,623	432
Harmar	475,840	132
Ralpho	4,110,794	1,046
Shaler	2,817,338	796
Marshall	571,183	213
South Fayette	1,367,221	364
Moon	941,852	387
Snowfactory	1,453,027	300
Jefferson	1,788,161	687
Hampton	880,394	259
Versailles	624,816	201
Upper St. Clair	1,179,880	329
Indiana	840,679	328
North Versailles	364,975	72
South Versailles	1,235,286	684
Ewan	420,263	190
Scott	1,911,423	579
Reserve	1,982,258	499
Robinson	1,963,717	349
Collier	777,077	331
Forward	1,070,317	458
Sewickley	940,774	116
Patton	1,881,722	468
Mifflin	3,388,056	1,358
O'Hara	1,923,878	689
Franklin	480,117	211
Penn	2,734,023	816
East Deer	1,162,726	416
West Deer	1,467,142	388
Kossa	1,388,355	510
Chartiers	2,588,381	986
Pine	2,090,070	440
Lincoln	686,810	352
Ohio	606,915	167
Richland	711,919	210
Pine	831,284	201
Leet	1,031,975	217
Elizabeth	2,257,587	868
Total	$72,571,056	21,879

CLASSIFICATION FOR TOWNSHIPS.

Real estate	$53,246,305
Personal	1,651,480
Occupation	6,673,271
Total	$72,571,056

RECAPITULATION.

	R. Estate	Person'l	Occup'n.	Totals.	Taxables.
Feb	$55,853,436	$1,511,777	$5,067,737	$472,714	970 37,740
Aug	47,210,533	706,909	7,831,144	55,848,588	17,288
Nov	54,284,305	1,585,027	6,111,750	17,980,981	21,879
This	64,246,305	1,651,480	6,673,271	72,571,056	21,879

Tot $281,596,464 $4,553,293 $31,983,348 $318,135,015 $1,351

The number of gold watches taxed in the county is 3,606, and of silver watches, 1,035.

A MINER'S MISERY.

He is Robbed of All His Earnings.

Fred. Young, who resides on Fourteenth street, South Side, recently returned from Omaha, coming to this city by way of Wheeling and little Washington. He had with him seven pounds of gold dust, worth $62 per pound, $200 in greenbacks and two revolvers, all of which were put up in a gum coat. At little Washington he laid the coat and contents in a corner in a store and left it for a short time. When he returned he found it had been taken away and the store keeper said a man had called in who represented himself as Young's companion and had taken it. The store keeper described the pseudo-companion and Young went in search of him. On the road near Canonsburg he came across the thief, who told Young to wait till he went into a house and he would come and show him where the articles were. Young waited outside, but the stranger did not return. He passed out of the house by another door and left on his travels.

Yesterday a dispatch from Cannonsburg announced the arrest at that place of the tramp who committed the larceny. Said nothing, however, about the recovery of the "stuff," and Mr. Young at once started for Cannonsburg.

IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The Sons of Vulcan and Other Orders.

This order, which is composed of puddlers, and the National Union of Mill Hands, representing roughers, rollers, catchers, hookers, and all other workers in the mills except puddlers, will hold a joint convention in this city next week. In addition to these there will be the organization of heaters and rollers of steel and iron. These orders represent the different branches of iron workers, and this will be the first occasion where they have been consolidated in one convention. The object is to perfect a union of all branches of the order, and the promoters of the movement think this the best time at for the purpose of strengthening strikes, but, on the contrary, to prevent strikes altogether. They propose to bring this about by securing from the manufacturers an equitable and enduring list of prices. There is every probability that the union of the several branches of the order will be accomplished, as the Sons of Vulcan are fully in accord with the weaker orders. The convention will be in session about a week.

NOTES FROM THE "MANUFACTURER."

At the Union Chain and Cable Company's works, the process of welding is so rapid that the workmen keep from twelve to twenty-four red links on the chain.

Messrs. Reiter & Conley have the contract to build new stacks and breeching for the towboat John A. Wood, one of the largest towboats on the Ohio river.

Mr. A. H. Bauman has had an inquiry from Peru, South America, for one of his patent sand dryers, for drying sand for locomotives and glass factories.

Messrs. Wolfe, Howard & Co., with creditable enterprise, are erecting two English blowing furnaces at their works on Liberty. These are the first ever built in Pittsburgh.

Shoenberger & Co. have nearly ready for shipment to the Schuylkill arsenal, at Philadelphia, one thousand kegs of horse shoes, the order for which they received some two weeks ago. The firm is not rushed with orders, but are fairly busy.

The South Side *Herald* notes that there is an old scale beam at the American Iron Works which was found among the scrap iron some years ago. The beam is made of wrought iron, with scrolls and circles on it, and bears date 1607. It is about seven feet long and about four inches wide in the center, and tapers gradually toward the end.

Suit Against Allegheny City.

Alexander M. Waton, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against the city of Allegheny, on behalf of William B. Hewitt, Robert Hewitt, Joseph F. Hewitt, Edward Hewitt, Hannah Hewitt and Letitia Hewitt, heirs of Edward Hewitt, deceased, Peter Portsman, Michael Thomas, I. N. Davidson, James Watson, Samuel Watson, Margaret Watson, Robert Watson and Alexander M. Watson, devisees of James Watson, deceased, Stephen Mercer, Thomas M. Marshall, Bazel Barker, H. J. Zinkard, John Henry Kountz and Mary McIntire.

The plaintiffs have property in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, which was made a part of the North End district, adjoining the city in March, 1871, out of parts of Reserve and Middle townships, and in 1872 was made a part of the Tenth ward of the city. The property, it is represented, is not improved city property, but suburban and rural lands, mainly occupied as farming lands, dairy farms, garden lands and for rural residences, to which large lots and tracts are attached. The lands are not traversed by graded can sheets, alleys and sewers, and there is no city plan dividing and subdividing the same into city lots. There are no water or gas mains in or near the lands, and the neighborhood is not protected by city police. In a word, it is claimed the land and occupants enjoy no city conveniences; and in return for the taxes levied and collected receive no appreciable benefits beyond what they enjoyed before annexation. The taxes for the year 1876, which are now due, it is held are illegally levied, and their collection is contrary to equity and the provisions of the Constitution providing the taking of private property for public use without rendering due compensation therefor, said taxes being a prior lien on the lands, on which the same may be sold on execution for non-payment thereof. The part of tax which is assessed, it is claimed, is specially illegal and unjust. A preliminary injunction is asked to restrain the city from collecting any of the taxes for 1876. A master is wanted to state an account between the city and the plaintiffs, and the court is asked to decree that all taxes are and were illegally assessed and collected for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875.

The Western Iron Association.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday says: "The members of the Western Iron Association met yesterday, and continued in session during the greater part of the day. The problem of the meeting to secure the smaller manufacturers to a common schedule of prices, so that the manufactured iron could be kept at a profitable standard, was one which called forth solution. In the present case the matter appears to have been only partially settled, and will probably fall back in a short time just to the place whence it was expected to extricate it."

REV. J. S. SANDS, of Pittsburgh, says the Beaver *Times*, preached ably and acceptably in the United Presbyterian Church of that place, on Sunday morning and evening. We learn that the congregation has extended a call to the reverend gentleman, and in all likelihood he will accept the same. [From what we know of Rev. Sands' connection with the Eighth United Presbyterian Church, and his labors in establishing the same, we do not think it likely that he will sever his relations with that congregation.]

A POCKETBOOK containing $2 57 and a token of membership in the Third U. P. Church of Allegheny was found in the Allegheny Market House yesterday. It is in the possession of Chief of Police Ross.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Health will meet this afternoon.

THE iron workers will hold a convention in this city, next week.

H. H. MCCORMICK, Esq., United States District Attorney, has returned from Erie.

DR. O. W. SADLER returned to the city yesterday, and will be found at his office to-day.

JOHN NERDLINGER, who was so badly burned by the explosion at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, has since died.

A YOUNG girl engaged in selling matches was detected yesterday in the act of stealing a pair of slippers at Borland's store on Fifth avenue.

ADJUTANT HOWE, of the Fourteenth Regiment, will hold a grand guard mount this evening, at the armory of Company F, in East Liberty.

THE Sunday school children of St. James' Church, Penn avenue and Sixteenth street, had a delightful picnic at the East End yesterday.

JOHN MCMAHON gave bail yesterday for a hearing before Alderman McMasters, on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog, which is alleged bit a child of Patrick Tynan.

JAMES OSSLOW, Esq., after a brief sojourn among his friends in this city and vicinity, left yesterday morning for his new home at Denver City, Colorado.

TO-MORROW evening Adjutant Howe and Major Glenn will hold an election at Oak Hall for first and second lieutenants of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment.

SEATS have been erected on the river bank, near the Ewalt street bridge, for the accommodation of parties who desire to witness the regatta on Saturday evening.

THOMAFFS Fallbrook and Timmony, who are charged before Alderman Butler, on oath of Controller Warner, with false pretenses, are booked for a hearing to-day.

JOHN J. MULLIN was arrested last evening on a charge of fast driving on the Hand street bridge. A partial hearing was had and the case postponed until this morning.

THE inquest on the body of Joseph Gordon, who was killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will be held this morning. It was delayed because of the absence of witnesses.

THE wills of Nathaniel McClinton, of Moon township, John Schmucks, of this city, and Mary Work, of Upper St. Clair township, were filed in the Register's office yesterday.

MORRIS GRIMES, a miner employed in McCook's mine, near Sawmill run, was seriously injured Wednesday by the fall of a mass of slate. It is thought he cannot survive his injuries.

THE puddlers at Hussey, Wells & Co.'s furnaces will go to work next Monday. Their employers refused to sign the scale, but have agreed to pay the wages demanded and the "shot dollar."

THE cylinder head of a locomotive on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was blown out Wednesday evening, on the course, near the bridge, making a loud noise but injuring nobody.

THE Hayes and Wheeler clubs of Charleroi township and the Thirty-sixth ward, are drilling every evening, the former on the base ball grounds and the latter at the hall in the Odd Fellow's building, Temperanceville.

JAMES MCGILLICK, an expressman, fell from his wagon, on Washington street, near the grain elevator, about ten o'clock last night, and sustained a severe contusion on his head. He was taken home and cared for.

STREET prayer meetings are to be held in the evenings by the young men of the South Side. The movement is said to include a number of young men who were not before known to have been of a religious turn of mind.

THERE was a slight fire in Finck's distillery, on Bingham street, South Side, Tuesday night, caused by a defective flue. The watchman extinguished the blaze before it had gained dangerous headway, and the damage is inconsiderable.

TAX BARBE, convicted at Erie, last week, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, is detained in the former city, to appear as a witness against the sailor Nicols, who is to be tried there for aiding in Barre's attempted escape from jail.

HENRY WALKER, of the South Side, wandered out Penn avenue Tuesday night, and becoming weary and drowsy he sat down in a doorway and fell asleep. When he awoke he discovered that he had been robbed of a silver hunting case watch and a gold mounted hair chain.

A MULATTO boy, aged about ten years, was found wandering about the streets of Allegheny yesterday, and to the lock-up by a policeman was taken. He said he came from Urichsville, Ohio, his name was "Johnny," and he thought his mother's name was Turner. He was closeted for soon the Mayor will send him to the Home.

AT an election held by Colonel S. W. Hill, at the armory in East Liberty, this week, Dr. Lowe was chosen First Lieutenant and Homer C. Stewart, Second Lieutenant of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment. Mr. Lowe succeeds a brother Lowe, term of office had expired, while Mr. Stewart is the successor of Mr. R. C. Patterson, who resigned his position.

AN unknown laboring man, about five feet eight inches high and about thirty years old, with black moustache and upper left front tooth out, got off train No. 1 at Redbank, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Wednesday, and after an unconsciousness of three hours died, as pronounced by the physician, of cholera. Nothing was found on his person to determine his name or residence. He was *en route* from Pittsburgh to Parker, and was too unwell to stay on the train.

THE nuisance on Butchers' run—the bone boiling establishments—are likely to be brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions. Yesterday Alderman D. L. Smith held one S. Shuman, the proprietor of one of the boiling houses, in $500 for trial on a charge of maintaining a nuisance. It is said that dead horses, cows, dogs and other brutes are brought there and allowed to remain outside before boiling, until the bodies decompose, and the odor that is emitted from the place is very offensive.

The Pittsburgh Exposition

The managers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute report that the applications for space for the second annual Exposition are steadily increasing. Numerous applications have been made already, and the number received yesterday considerably exceeded that of Monday of previous. While there is much reason for encouragement in the number of applications received, the managers also rejoice in the fact that the exhibitors want much more room than was assigned them last year. This is taken as evidence that the display of our different firms will exceed that made last year. The assignments of space will be made on Tuesday next, and it is important therefore that all those who desire room should make known their wants as early as possible. Great difficulty was experienced last year from applicants making calls upon the managers after the assignments were made and also from many exhibitors asking for an increase of space after having received allotments according to their first call. It is to be hoped the same trouble will not be had this year.

The prospects of the coming exhibition are very flattering. While there is much reason for the managers to rejoice at the interest manifested by our mechanics and manufacturers there are many other reasons why a much better show may be expected this year. Last summer's Exposition was hastily gotten up, and there was a lack of system which could not be avoided, but now there are competent and energetic committees at work in each department, and the preparations are of the most thorough character. The cold weather last year also proved detrimental, and this will be avoided this year. The show will open on August 16th, and will close September 23, thus continuing during the most pleasant part of the year.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the American line steamer City of Limerick, at Queenstown; Bremen line steamer Braunschweig, at Baltimore.

Pr. Holbrook's Military School,

at Sing Sing, N. Y., is, we understand, a school of decided merit. While the instruction is very thorough, the general influences are both kind and decidedly religious.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. CHRIS DAVIS, Proprietor.

Job Printing and Blank Books.

There is probably no job printing establishment in the city possessing better facilities for doing excellent work, and doing it promptly, than that of Mr. William P. Bennett, at the northeast corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Bennett's specialty is blank books, a branch of the business in which he has been personally engaged for more than fourteen years, and in which he has no superior. In his blank books he uses only the finest linen ledger papers, and he is prepared to guarantee entire satisfaction to patrons, both as to quality and price of his books. All other kinds of job printing neatly and promptly executed at very moderate rates. Among the blank books turned out by Mr Bennett are the following: Individual ledgers, general ledgers, collection books, cash books, invoice books, bank pass books, bank check books, fire records, expiration books, policy ledgers, day books, journals, ledgers, scratchers, tickets. Those who desire first-class work should patronize Mr. Bennett.

A new feature is about to be introduced into the cotton trade of New Orleans, in the form of a new and immense cotton press, having a compressing power greater than any similar machine now in use in the world.

Emerson's dislike of newspapers is consistent with his assertion that "the only teller of news is the poet." But the poet never reports the price of flour, and if Emerson will not read a newspaper his baker must.

Whipper intends to begin his contest for the judgeship of the first South Carolina circuit by calling an extra term soon after the 26th of August, the day on which his term of office, as he claims, commences.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Libel Suit of "Bulletin" vs. "Alta"—Further Facts Concerning the Failure of Ralston Brought Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In the *Bulletin-Alta* libel suit, further testimony of Michael Reese and D. O. Mills was taken before the District Court Commissioner, yesterday.

Mr. Reese testified to the following effect: The failure of the bank was caused by Ralston's taking money from it to expend on outside affairs; Ralston was the architect of a job to sell the Spring Valley water works and the Calaveras Valley scheme to the city at a profit of about eight million dollars; I helped him furnish large amounts to buy up the stock; I advanced between three and four million dollars and he had the whole management of it; he expected to make enough out of the job to save the bank from failure; it was the last thing to save it; if the scheme had been carried out, don't think it would have failed; Ralston took the funds of the bank to carry on the water scheme, the Palace Hotel, Kimball manufactory, Mission woolen mills and other outside enterprise; no one thought he would take money, but the stockholders and I thought it was his own fortune he was operating with; I paid in $300,000 exchange in one day to make good the amount of Leland Stanford at the bank, at the latter's request. After the failure I found the amount had not been credited on the books, but Ralston had taken it. I got a guarantee from Ralston that the amount should go to Stanford's credit, but received no certificate of deposit, but took as security bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which Stanford had deposited with the bank as security for its overdrafts.

D. O. Mills, referring to the charge in the *Alta* of September 21, 1875, that the proprietors of the *Bulletin* and *Call* remitted money to Semonton in New York to speculate in stocks; that they strove to make the panic as disastrous as possible, and were in conspiracy to break the bank, testified: I know of no effort of those parties to affect stock values or to break the bank or cause the public to lose confidence in it. The cause of the failure of the bank was that Ralston used its funds for his own purposes and did not replace them. This he did surreptitiously, irregularly and without the knowledge of the directors. The largest deficit was found in the refinery account, amounting to about two millions. The refinery was a separate corporation, but under control of the bank. The books of the bank contained a debit to the refinery account of upwards of two millions, which was fictitious, manufactured by Ralston, who had evidently used the money for his own purposes. We also found instances in which certificates of deposit had been issued on money which had never come into the bank. One instance was that of Carpentier's certificate for over half a million. Ralston's total indebtedness was over four millions. You may call it what you like—it was misappropriation. As to overissues of stocks, made on examination of that till after the bank resumed. I am credibly informed there was an overissue to a large amount, but it had been retired and the stock stood all right when I took the books in hand. The witness evaded the question by whom such stock was retired, and the point was not pressed. I judge it was retired in the interest of the Ralston estate. Before the suspension of the bank there were overissues made by persons interested in the bank to go into some arrangement with Flood and Mackay by which that firm were to take the bank and carry it on, the parties making the proposition offering to become responsible to the amount of one million dollars if the assets of the bank were not sufficient. I was a party to that; do not know of any false news published by the *Call* and *Bulletin* at that time. Ralston had an immense influence over the proprietors of those papers, and suggested that the newspaper controversy then going on upon the subject was detrimental to the prospects of the bank resuming. They said the controversy had placed them in a false light; they were charged with doing things they were not guilty of, but on my informing them that we needed the best to resume, they, to forward that result, agreed in effect to drop the controversy and stop defending themselves. It was additional evidence that it would be for the interest of the community, and that they would do nothing to impede us in our way of resuming. I think they afterwards did all that was possible to assist us.

By Setting a Trial Forward, Tilden is Set Back.

NEW YORK, July 27.—In the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, against Samuel J. Tilden and others, the order heretofore extending the time for defendants to answer to the first Monday in October has been changed to the first Monday in August.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Slight rise in temperature, southerly to westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, light local rains and stationary or slight rise in the barometer.

Notices have been posted in all the mills at Fall River, Mass., announcing a reduction of about ten per cent. in wages.

Base ball: Boston—Bostons 18, Mutuals 5. Chicago—Chicagos 17, Cincinnatis 3. St. Louis—Louisvilles 4, St. Louis 2.

The Erie preserving establishment at Brant, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $30,000, fully insured. The buildings will be promptly rebuilt.

THE SOFTAS.

Two Hundred and Ten Men Dropped Into the Sea.

A letter from Constantinople has the following: On a recent evening detachments of infantry patrolled the streets of Stamboul, and, after midnight, when the ordinary population was in bed, suddenly pounced down upon several assemblies of Softas, who, under the pretense of devotion, were busy plotting in the smaller mosques of the Mussulman quarter. There does not seem to have been any resistance offered, and if there were any spectators of the raid they have made no sign; but it is certain that 150 gentlemen in long tunics and white turbans were quietly taken on board a couple of transports lying ready in the Golden Horn, where they were joined by sixty persons of the Circassian persuasion. One of the officers of the troops on duty, from whom the tale has reached me, declares that there were no remonstrances made, no questions at all asked. The poor wretches appear to have accepted their fate with the utmost stoicism, and the tugs steamed down to the Sea of Marmora, where, one after the other, 210 men were dropped into the water and sent by this short sea passage to the Paradise of Mohammed, with a thirty-two pound shot fastened to their feet. Now this is perfectly well known to every resident of Constantinople, and that something unusual was about to take place was so patent to the foreign representatives that, on the same Thursday evening, several hundred armed Croats, Montenegrins and Greek sailors paraded the streets of Bayukdiri from sunset to sunrise, scaring the peaceable inhabitants out of their minds by a demonstration for which there were hardly necessity, but which, strangely enough, coincided with a telegram in the Parisian papers next morning, to the effect that Constantinople was in revolution, that the garrison had mutinied, and that the Ministers had been arrested and put to death—all of which was a Stock Exchange maneuver backed up by Russia and Greece, whose policy it is to spread alarming reports, in order, if possible, to have a pretext for occupying the harbor with the Black Sea fleet before the British iron-clads can steam up there from the more distant Dardanelles. The whol